

Isle of Man

**Assessment of implementation
of the Convention on Biological Diversity**

Version 1.7 – 19 February 2004



UNEP



WCMC



A/N 24494 UNEP-WCMC Reports 07

Notes:

This paper has been prepared by the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre and is not an official paper of the CBD Secretariat.

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Executive Summary

Introduction

This report was produced by UNEP- WCMC for the Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry of the Isle Of Man Government.

The report follows the process and format originally developed by the then WCMC in 1999 for a Review of UK Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The process and report were subsequently adapted by UNEP-WCMC for further assessments in six Central and Eastern European Newly Independent States and in the seven countries of Central America.

The purpose of this assessment is to gather information on those activities already underway in the Isle of Man which contribute to the goals of the Convention on Biological Diversity and to identify significant gaps.

The UK's ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity has not yet been extended to the Isle of Man. The following survey is therefore intended to be a baseline study rather than an assessment of progress.

Background

The Isle of Man is a Crown Dependency of the United Kingdom, and is located in Irish Sea between Great Britain and Ireland. The population of the IOM is 76,000, over half of which live in towns. The Island has a temperate climate, covers an area of 72 square kilometres and its highest point reaches 621 metres.

The environment of the Isle of Man is unique in some respects as a result of it being an island. There are no large mammal species predators on the Island. The Island is home to relatively large populations of species which are only found in small numbers elsewhere. However as a result of its uniqueness the Island is potentially more vulnerable to external threats such as invasive alien species, pests and diseases.

As a Crown Dependency the Island is not automatically included as a party to all the international conventions and agreements ratified by the UK Government. Such decisions are made by the Island's legislature, the Tynwald.

Furthermore, the Island's status as a Crown Dependency prevents its access to the EU's or the UK's national or international funding for biodiversity conservation.

Following the passing of The Wildlife Act 1990 the first full time conservation officer for wildlife was appointed within the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry in 1998 and two further permanent officers were appointed as recently as 2001. Before the passing of the Wildlife Act Manx National Heritage (The Manx Museum and National Trust) played a significant role in the collection and recording of wildlife data and in providing planning and more general advice on nature conservation issues. Manx National Heritage continues to provide this role. Nature conservation has, however, recently taken on greater significance for Government Departments.

The Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF), through its Wildlife and Conservation section, is primarily responsible for the protection and encouragement of wildlife. The aims and objectives of DAFF include;

- promoting efficient and sustainable agriculture, forestry and fishing industries
- preserving the traditional and social structures of the countryside
- promoting an attractive and sensitively managed countryside
- maintaining high standards of animal health and welfare and plant health
- conserving and enhancing natural habitats and the species they support
- ensuring compliance with international conservation conventions

As part of its responsibilities, DAFF has been tasked with evaluating the legislation and resources required to fulfil the obligations of the Rio Convention on Biological Diversity, should the island choose to become a signatory to this convention. Similarly DAFF has been asked to review the requirements of Annex V of the OSPAR Convention for the protection of the Marine Environment, should this be ratified.

The Island is currently party to the following international conservation conventions;

- Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals;
- Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats (EUROBATS);
- Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds;
- Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats;
- Ramsar Convention on the Conservation of Wetlands;
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North East Atlantic (OsPar) (only agreed for Annexes I – IV)
- Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC)

The IOM has also given agreement in principle to the extension of the ASCOBANS agreement to the IOM should the sea area it covers be extended to include the Irish Sea, as it now has.

Other Government Departments and Agencies, the Wildlife Committee and Isle of Man voluntary bodies have a major role to play here as well.

If the Island requests the extension of the UK signature for additional agreements or conventions, an evaluation will be required into the implications for compliance and related resource requirements.

Methodology

The methodology used for the assessment was derived from that originally developed by WCMC for a similar assessment carried out in the UK in 1999 and further refined in subsequent projects.

The table below comprises the Articles of the CBD and the Decisions of each of the six meetings of the Conference of the Parties (COP) that have so far taken place. The table is organised by Articles, with the relevant Decision or parts of Decisions associated with the most appropriate Article. The Decisions relating to the ecosystem approach, and to the various thematic areas follow at the end, rather than being split up by Article.

Among the three columns under each of the Articles and Decisions, the left hand column of the tables provides an edited version of what Contracting Parties have agreed to do as a consequence of acceding to the Convention, and national commitments implied by COP Decisions. The next two columns in the table are intended to identify what is currently being done and what is being planned with respect to each of the Articles and Decisions. This is necessarily in a brief and summary format. The final column is intended for other relevant information, including a first attempt at identifying gaps, for identifying any areas where a weakness in implementation is suspected, to make recommendations and to report comments made during interviews with the various respondents. None of the information in the table is directly sourced, although a list of sources is included at the end of the report. A list of abbreviations used is also provided.

The process of the assessment began with the compilation of a list of relevant actors by UNEP-WCMC in consultation with the DAFF Wildlife and Conservation section. These organisations were then contacted and appropriate representatives were invited to attend a stakeholder meeting during the first week of the review and a number of face to face or telephone interviews were arranged for the first week of the assessment.

The initial stakeholder meeting was intended to raise awareness about the assessment process and about the Convention on Biological Diversity itself. It was also an opportunity for stakeholders to meet the consultants and to ask questions about the assessment process and outcomes.

Interviews were conducted over two five day periods with as many of the stakeholders as possible. The information gathered from the interviews and from relevant documents was added to the framework at the end of each of the two five day periods, and the document was circulated for comments and corrections. Most interviews were carried out face to face in the offices of the stakeholder being interviewed.

Synthesis of key issues

During the period of the review not all stakeholders were available for face to face interviews and the limited time available for the review restricted the quantity of information that could be gathered. However, a wide range of stakeholder organisations were included in the review, and the final result represents an accurate snapshot of biodiversity conservation activities underway on the IOM at the time of the review.

The assessment demonstrated that activities are underway on the IOM relating to almost all the areas covered by the Convention on Biological Diversity. It also demonstrated that a wide range of stakeholders are involved to a greater or lesser degree in these activities. In part this can be attributed to the fact that the Island has already signed up to a number of biodiversity conservation related agreements, and that policies and legislation relating to areas affecting biodiversity, such as environmental protection and planning, have been introduced.

Many stakeholders were surprised to find out just how much of their work was relevant to biodiversity conservation, and equally how much was already being done by organisations on the IOM. The review also showed that although a commitment to conservation is widespread there is a low level of awareness about the CBD and a perception among stakeholders that the Convention is an "all or nothing" commitment which will generate extra work and costs.

The assessment will help identify where activities that fulfil the obligations contained in the CBD are underway, and where there are significant gaps in implementation. The assessment process itself has helped to make stakeholders more aware of the content of the Convention and the implications for their work of extending the UK's ratification to the IOM.

International Cooperation

As an island the IOM does not directly border any other countries. However the IOM is involved in a number of cooperative conservation related projects with its nearest neighbours (England & Wales, Scotland, Ireland) as well as with other more distant countries. The Island also cooperates with other countries on such issues through the UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum.

National Plans/Policies/Strategies

Initial steps to develop a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) were taken by the Manx Wildlife Trust several years ago but these did not result in a final document.

The IOM Government's Draft Strategic Plan addresses sustainability issues and includes a commitment to, "protect, maintain and enhance the built and natural environment (including biodiversity)".

However, there is no central government commitment to biodiversity conservation although existing government documents (e.g. Departmental Business Plans) demonstrate that all government departments (DTL, DoT, DOLGE, DAFF, DTI, MNH, DOE) are involved in work relevant to biodiversity conservation:

- Footpaths – DoT, DAFF, DTL, MNH
- Forests and woodlands – DAFF (Forestry), DAFF (Nature Conservation), DOLGE (Planning),
- Rivers – DOLGE, IOM Water Authority, DAFF, DoT
- Monitoring – DAFF (Forestry), MNH, CMS, MWT and other NGOs
- Leisure – DTL, DAFF, MNH
- Protected Areas – DAFF, DOLGE, MNH, MWT,
- Transport – DoT, DTL
- Territorial Sea – DAFF, DoT, DTI

The list shows that responsibilities are widely shared between the various Departments and the assessment exercise has shown that there is a need for greater coordination in order to ensure consistency of approach. A cross-departmental environment group has been proposed by DAFF.

Increasingly conservation issues are being taken into account in the development of Government policies and projects, and there are a number of environmental NGOs which play an active and important role in promoting conservation on the Island;

- | | |
|--|---|
| • Manx Wildlife Trust | • Manx Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group |
| • Manx Bird Atlas | • Manx Friends of the Earth |
| • Manx Bat Group | • Society of the Preservation of the Manx Countryside |
| • Manx Ornithological Society | • Native Oak Research group |
| • Manx Chough Project | • Local Agenda 21 |
| • Basking Shark Society | • A new Manx Organic Network |
| • Manx Rivers Improvement Association | • Manx Geological Survey |
| • Isle of Man Antiquarian and Natural History Society. | |

Identification and Monitoring

A number of monitoring activities are taking place on the Island, and significant quantities of ecological and environmental data have been gathered in the past.

However, access to historic biological records is limited by the lack of a fully resourced biological records centre, and current data gathering activities are not all centrally coordinated. Strengthening the resources for the existing Biological Records Centre would resolve this.

DAFF is responsible for the continuing development of the species and habitats database, BDIS (Biological Data Integration System) which fulfils some current needs for ecological information, and other Government Departments also hold data of relevance for biodiversity conservation. However this data is not being mobilised in a coordinated way in order to inform conservation and other relevant activities on the Island. A Biological Records Centre Action Plan is being championed by Manx National Heritage in collaboration with DAFF and the Manx Wildlife Trust.

In-situ Conservation

Although progress has been made in developing criteria for the identification of sites and some sites have been identified using these criteria, only a handful of sites have actually been designated as protected areas and areas of landscape are protected under the Manx Museum and National Trust Act..

DAFF and a number of NGOs are actively involved in in-situ conservation activities on the IOM which are generating encouraging results with limited resources. Other Government Departments (DoT, DoLGE) are also playing an important and growing role in this area.

Alien species represent a significant threat to biodiversity on the Island, but, thanks to its geography and the numerous control measures in place, it has escaped many of the invasions currently affecting the UK.

Ex-situ Conservation

A number of projects are underway on the Island to breed native species of mainly flora and some fauna for possible reintroduction or restocking of natural populations.

Sustainable Use

The sustainable use of natural resources is critical for the IOM, which is financially independent from the UK and therefore depends to a significant degree on the exploitation of its own natural resources for its economic and social well being. However the review has highlighted that opinions vary on what sustainability means, and that although the IOM Government has made a commitment to sustainable development, this has not resulted in the adoption of sustainable consumption patterns in all sectors. Rapid expansion in development in the last 5 years has highlighted sustainability issues and the need to evaluate impacts of major capital projects in biodiversity.

Incentive Measures

A number of incentive measures intended to encourage environmentally friendly practices, including a pilot Agri-environment scheme, are in place across the Island, and more are planned. Resources will be needed to further develop pilot schemes and to ensure the long term success of these measures.

Research and Training

DAFF has supported biodiversity research on the Island, and a number of Manx organisations have established links with UK organisations for the purposes of training. A concerted approach from DAFF and other stakeholders is needed to ensure the availability of appropriate experts on the Island.

Education and Awareness

DAFF and a number of NGOs are involved in education and awareness raising activities on the IOM. DAFF's input in this area is severely limited by a lack of resources. The IOM College may have a role to play in getting mature students involved in biological recording activities on the Island. Manx National Heritage plays a major role in the provision of public information and education and in the development of curriculum resources for schools.

Impact Assessment

Although the draft strategic plan includes guidelines on EIA, there is a degree of uncertainty about which projects are subject to EIA, and what an EIA should contain. To certain extent this is the result of the IOM following UK law on this matter which is equally imprecise. Recently enacted legislation on underwater cables stipulates when an EIA is required and provides guidelines on what an EIA should contain but terrestrial law is not as clear cut.

Biotechnology

Measures are in place to protect the IOM against the testing of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and discouragement in the form of disincentives for farmers choosing to use GM crops.

Other International Agreements

The IOM has signed up to a number of international agreements including the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, the Ramsar Convention on the Conservation of Wetlands, the Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES). Implementation mechanisms are in place for these Conventions.

Inland Waters

DAFF, DOLGE and DoT share responsibilities for issues concerning inland water biodiversity. The review suggests that they are working more closely together on inland water issues affecting biodiversity.

Marine and Coastal

Although some measures are in place to protect marine and coastal biodiversity there are some significant gaps in marine planning legislation, no marine protected areas have yet been set up and there is no marine conservation officer in DAFF to deal with marine conservation issues. The IOM fishing industry has the greatest impact on marine biodiversity around the IOM and is ultimately dependent on it for its continued existence.

Agriculture

A new incentive scheme, designed to encourage more environmentally friendly farming practices, is being piloted by DAFF. DOLGE is responsible for monitoring pollution caused by agricultural activities, and farming activities on the IOM are covered by planning constraints.

Forests

Apart from a handful of private plantations DAFF is responsible for forestry on the IOM. As DAFF owns 20% of the Island, mainly hill land, the potential impact of its forestry policies on the Island's biodiversity is significant. In the past forestry policy on the Island favoured timber production above all else. More recently DAFF has been introducing environmentally friendly forest management techniques on the Island, although progress is slow and timber production continues to be an important industry on the IOM.

Recommendations

The assessment has helped raise awareness about the CBD across the IOM and what its ratification might imply for the organisations currently involved in biodiversity conservation related activities. The following recommendations are therefore intended to build on the results of the survey and to progress these activities whether or not the IOM accedes to the CBD;

Stakeholder workshop – The stakeholders that participated in the assessment all expressed much interest in its results, and in finding out more about what other biodiversity conservation activities are underway on the IOM. Presenting the results of the survey at a stakeholder workshop would allow stakeholders to discuss the results and exchange information. Such a workshop would also allow stakeholders to form links with organisations and individuals they would not otherwise have encountered directly.

Directory of Organisations – The information gathered during the survey includes a list of organisations involved in biodiversity conservation related work and in most cases named individual contact points within these organisations. This information should be made available either online or in electronic format for stakeholders with some basic information on the areas of biodiversity conservation each organisation is responsible for.

Contribution to UK National Report – The assessment document contains the vast majority of the information the IOM would need were it to compile its own National Report to the CBD. Currently the IOM contributes limited information to the UK report. For the next UK National Report the IOM will be able to submit the information gathered during the assessment rather than having to gather the information again, or, should it choose to accede to the CBD, it will be able to generate its own National Report relatively easily.

Analysis of limiting factors

Although the Isle of Man is not explicitly implementing the CBD, biodiversity conservation activities are underway in almost all the areas covered by the CBD. Almost all of these activities have been initiated within the last 6 years and therefore progress is generally at an early stage.

It is important to note that the IOM is ahead of many CBD Parties in terms of implementation. Less than half of the Countries that are parties to the CBD have developed a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, and only just over half have submitted a Second National Report

The following limiting factors are divided into factors preventing or delaying the IOM's accession to the CBD, and factors affecting progress with biodiversity conservation activities;

Factors delaying the IOM's accession to the CBD

- Lack of high level Government commitment of resources to the environment or new environmental initiatives and the perception among some stakeholders that signing up to the CBD would automatically commit the IOM to a long list of costly new activities
- Lack of pressure from external organisations to sign up to the CBD
- Lack of understanding among some stakeholders about the nature and content of the CBD
- Lack of understanding about the implications of extending the UK's ratification of the CBD to the IOM (perception that it is an all or nothing piece of legislation)

The extension of the UK's ratification to the Island could yield both benefits and disadvantages. The following list of possible benefits and disadvantages is not exhaustive but is intended to highlight key issues for the IOM connected with ratification of the CBD. The addition of further advantages and disadvantages to this list may result from more detailed consideration of the implications of joining the CBD;

Benefits

- International acknowledgement of the Island's biodiversity conservation activities – The Island's contribution to biodiversity conservation is not currently recognised, even though, as this review has shown, a significant level of activity is underway.
- Greater focus at Government level on the relationship between conservation and sustainable development – The Convention on Biological Diversity places equal emphasis on the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of biodiversity. The relationship between these issues is particularly important for the Isle of Man which depends on natural resources.
- Increased awareness of the importance of biodiversity – The Convention encompasses a much wider range of issues than conservation alone. This makes it a useful vehicle for raising awareness among stakeholders, including the general public, about the importance of biodiversity and the role it plays in our day to day lives.
- Increased opportunity to collaborate with neighbouring countries and other CBD Parties – The Convention urges countries to cooperate in conserving biodiversity. Signing up to the CBD could present the IOM with a number of new opportunities for collaborating and sharing information and expertise with neighbouring countries and with countries in a similar ecological or political situation.

Disadvantages

- Potentially increased burden of reporting requirements - Currently reports are compiled by the UK with input from the IOM. Continuing this arrangement would result in no extra burden.
- Potentially increased pressure on the Island to comply with UK, European and International legislation relating to biodiversity conservation – The Island is already under significant pressure from the UK Government and from the EU to comply with laws in a number of areas. Acceding to the CBD might increase the pressure to comply in new areas.
- Increased cost of conservation activities – Although the CBD contains a very long list of obligations, it is not an all or nothing Convention. It is up to the IOM to decide how far and rapidly it progresses with implementation.

Factors limiting biodiversity conservation activities;

- Lack of Governmental commitment to biodiversity conservation. This lack of high-level commitment is impeding efforts to introduce biodiversity conservation considerations into the policies and programmes of Departments and organisations not directly working with biodiversity (e.g. the Draft Strategic Plan) and discourages Government Departments from allocating resources to biodiversity conservation activities.

- Limited accessibility of biological data - The most noticeable area where progress is slow is in the area of biological recording and data management. The slow rate of progress in this area is affecting all other biodiversity conservation activities, as well as many other activities affecting biodiversity on the IOM. In particular the maintenance and development activities carried out by Government Departments which are bound to respect the terms of the Wildlife Act 1990.
- Progress is noticeably less advanced with the development of a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan or other similar plan covering all aspects of biodiversity conservation. Although other plans exist which deal with some of the issues such a plan would cover, (Draft Strategic Plan, Corporate Plan) there is no overall plan for biodiversity conservation in the IOM. This is in part due to a lack of Government commitment, which the best efforts of the NGO community have not been able to make up for.
- Slow progress with the designation of protected areas, although much of preparative work is in place (Financial Guidelines, payment system for management agreements).
- Lack of central leadership on sustainable development which has a knock-on effect in the plans and programmes of the various Departments
- Limited resources in all departments and limits on staff numbers which significantly affects the ability of departments to take on new initiatives or respond at short notice.
- Good personal communication between the Wildlife and Conservation Office and the majority of other Departments and offices involved in biodiversity conservation, but poor official channels for exchanging information between departments.

The limiting factors listed above are adversely affecting conservation activities on the IOM. Some of these limiting factors are also adversely affecting the work of Government departments in areas other than biodiversity conservation. Addressing these limiting factors is therefore likely to yield benefits more widely than just in the field of conservation.

Recommendations

The following recommendations address the factors limiting biodiversity conservation activities;

Governmental Commitment – There is currently no Government level commitment to biodiversity conservation. Accessing to the CBD would represent such a commitment and would provide the high level mandate needed to ensure that biodiversity conservation is taken into account across all sectors.

Recommendation – The IOM Government should demonstrate its commitment to biodiversity conservation by either acceding to the CBD or by leading the development of a national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan – Through the efforts of the Manx Wildlife Trust and other NGOs the IOM has a number of draft biodiversity planning documents. The development of a complete National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for the IOM is needed to help coordinate biodiversity conservation activities across the IOM. The IOM Government must be committed to this process to ensure that the final plan is both representative of all relevant interests in the IOM and sufficiently authoritative to constitute a mandate for all relevant stakeholders.

Recommendation – The IOM Government should lead the development of a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, based on but not bound by the draft documents previously developed by the Biodiversity Steering Group

Access to information – The lack of a fully developed central biological records centre and the limited resources DAFF and MNH have for developing and maintaining databases are having a significant impact on biodiversity conservation across the Island. Historical data is currently held in several different locations and formats across the Island, hindering meaningful analysis of long-term trends in the Island's biodiversity. A Biological Records Centre Action Plan is being championed by MNH in collaboration with DAFF and MWT.

Recommendation – The IOM Government should commit resources to the development of a coordinated biodiversity information system, designed to address the needs of biodiversity conservation and spatial planning.

Availability of expertise – The lack of qualified taxonomists and field surveyors on the IOM is limiting the ability of DAFF and others to gather ecological information. Currently one off surveys are carried out when need is greatest, using experts brought in from externally. The solution to this situation may not be to employ or train experts, but to train members of the public or interested stakeholder groups (e.g. walkers, fishermen) in basic field skills and parataxonomy in order to increase the data gathering capacity of the Island. The Manx Museum's proposed "Resource Room" may represent a useful centre for such activities.

Recommendation – Training in field surveying and basic identification skills should be provided to interested stakeholder groups in order to increase the data gathering capacity on the Island.

Protected areas – The slow pace of protected areas designation is almost certainly resulting in the loss of biodiversity for the IOM. This is especially important in the marine environment where scallop dredging causes significant damage to marine ecosystems and where, as research by the Port Erin Marine Laboratory has demonstrated, stocks of scallops depend on recruitment from relatively undisturbed areas. Designating further protected areas will require the input of resources from all stakeholders, not DAFF alone. Such input will only be possible if the IOM Government provides an appropriate mandate for biodiversity conservation.

Recommendation – Ambitious strategic goals for the designation of marine, terrestrial and freshwater protected areas should be developed and implemented by all stakeholders.

Sustainable use of biological resources – Although Government policy states a commitment to sustainable development, this appears to have been put into effect in terms of sustainable production, regardless of cost to the wider environment. Given the IOM's dependence on natural resources this approach has potentially catastrophic implications for the Island's economy in the long-term.

Recommendation – The IOM Government should make a high level commitment to sustainable development, in view of the value to its economy of the services provided by the natural environment.

Incentive measures – Oversubscription of a pilot incentive scheme on farms has demonstrated a strong interest in conservation. These schemes will only be sustainable in the long term with adequate financial support from Government.

Recommendation – Subject to the incentive schemes demonstrating a beneficial impact on biodiversity conservation, the IOM Government should commit resources to them in the long term

Education and awareness raising – There is a high level of public interest in biodiversity conservation on the Island as demonstrated by the high levels of participation in current surveys and environmental educational activities. However there is no high level commitment to environmental education across all departments. DED has the resources to educate but not the biodiversity conservation expertise, DAFF has the expertise and information needed but not the resources.

Recommendation – The IOM Government should make a central commitment to environmental education and awareness raising, recognising that all Government Departments will have a role to play in the development and delivery of such activities. Appropriate resources must be provided.

Cross sectoral coordination – The review has demonstrated that many organisations on the IOM contribute to biodiversity conservation in some way, but not all are aware that their work is relevant. There is a need for Government to recognise that biodiversity conservation cuts across all sectors.

Recommendation – The IOM Government must demonstrate its commitment to biodiversity conservation across all sectors and back this up with adequate resources to ensure that all Departments are able to integrate biodiversity conservation considerations into their activities.

Resource Requirements

Although it is not possible to define resource requirements precisely it is possible to make some general statements about the activities that significant resources will be required for and the activities or structures that are already in place.

Most of the organisational and legislative structures that are needed for biodiversity conservation are in place in the IOM. Environmental Impact Assessment policy and procedures have been developed in relation to planning, procedures and methods are in place to regulate the exploitation of natural resources including marine species, freshwater species and terrestrial species of animals and plants.

The resource implications of the recommendations made are therefore in total much less than would be the case were these measures not in place, and are described in general terms below;

Governmental Commitment – Acceding to the CBD will not in itself cost the IOM Government anything, but it will represent a much more serious commitment to biodiversity conservation activities than currently exists. This commitment is cross departmental, but although it is likely that additional resources will be needed, the level of activity already underway would suggest that funding would be needed mainly to coordinate existing activities rather than to establish a raft of new initiatives.

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan – The existence of a number of draft biodiversity planning documents should help inform and guide the development of an NBSAP for the IOM. Much the groundwork has already been done by the Manx Wildlife Trust. However the comprehensive collation of biological records will add greatly to such a plan.

Access to information – This is an area where significant resources will be needed but which will yield benefits across all Government Departments in terms of access to information for spatial planning. The demand for environmental information will almost certainly increase in the future on the IOM.

Availability of expertise – Training courses and increasing public involvement in environmental monitoring activities has limited resource implications if voluntary bodies are fully utilised but significant returns in terms of data gathering, public education outcomes.

Protected areas – The designation of marine and terrestrial protected areas, would require an investment of time for both surveying and the site designation process, but would yield significant benefits for the tourism and those industries that depend on natural resources.

Sustainable use of biological resources – Introducing the term “sustainable development” into Government policies is easy, changing attitudes, policies and programmes of activities to incorporate sustainable development concerns will be difficult and has significant resource implications. However the potential benefits of not doing so are dwarfed by the long term costs of ignoring sustainability issues.

Incentive measures – Current incentive schemes have demonstrated the responsiveness of the agricultural sector to conservation initiatives. The cost of incentive measures is often far less than the cost of introducing and policing the command and control measures that would otherwise be needed to achieve the same change in behaviour. They are certainly more acceptable to the agricultural industry.

Education and awareness raising – The DDE and education sector have the resources and commitment to developing environmental education activities. Only limited resources will be needed to enable the conservation sector to provide input/expertise for such activities.

Cross sectoral coordination – The development of cross-sectoral coordination will require very limited resources as some structures, e.g. the Territorial Sea committee, are already in place along with many informal links between individuals within the various organisations concerned.

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan assessment

The Isle of Man does not currently have a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), however there are several documents in existence in draft or completed form which contain elements that would be included in an NBSAP.

In the mid nineteen nineties a draft NBSAP was begun by the Manx Wildlife Trust but not completed. A draft list of habitats and a number of draft Habitat and Species Action Plans were produced but not combined into a coherent strategy document.

A number of documents on the selection of protected areas in the Isle of Man have been produced, although not by Government, including the "Manx Wildlife Sites Handbook" and a "Review of Sites of Marine Nature Conservation Importance around the Isle of Man".

A Biodiversity Action Plan is almost complete for the Chough, a bird which is rare in the UK but present in significant numbers on the Isle of Man.

A Development plan for the Biological Records Centre has been written but not put into effect.

The Business Plans of the various Government Departments involved in environmental or conservation work all set out clearly their activities and in some cases targets. Many of these activities relate to biodiversity conservation and would almost certainly form part of any NBSAP for the Island.

The IOM Government's Draft Strategic Plan also addresses biodiversity conservation, as well as sustainable development use issues. This is still at a draft stage and the incorporation of further biodiversity conservation related provisions is desirable.

Recommendations

Although no NBSAP exists, nor any other single strategy document covering conservation on the IOM, it is evident that a significant body of conservation related policy already exists, albeit distributed among several different documents.

Much of this policy and some legislation has come into force since the Wildlife Trust's draft NBSAP was developed and so any such assessment completed as part of that process is likely to be of only limited use. A review of existing legislation has recently been completed as part of Irish Sea Pilot Project, but only covers the marine environment.

- **Recommendation - As a first step to completing an NBSAP or similar document the IOM Government should first review existing legislation and policy documents in order to clarify what measures are already in place.**
- **Recommendation - The IOM should review existing NBSAPs for the UK, for other Crown Dependencies and for other Island states to help identify common issues and potential solutions, and to develop an appropriate costed strategy.**

National Priorities

The priority accorded to any particular Article or theme will vary from one Contracting Party to another. It is therefore important when carrying out an assessment of implementation to be aware of the relative priority placed on any Article or theme by the Contracting Party.

In the following table, the following scoring system is used for relative priority:

- 3 – High
- 2 – Medium
- 1 – Low
- 0 – Not relevant

Article 6: NBSAPs and integration	3	Biosafety	1-0
Article 7: Identification and monitoring	3	Marine and coastal biodiversity	2
Article 8: In situ conservation	3	Agro-biodiversity	2
Article 9: Ex situ conservation	1	Inland waters	1
Article 10: Sustainable use of biological diversity	2	Dryland ecosystems	0
Article 11: Incentive measures	2	Forest biodiversity	1
Article 12: Research and training	2	Mountain biodiversity	1
Article 13: Public education and awareness	1	Sustainable tourism	1
Article 14: Impact assessment	2	Criteria and indicators	2
Article 15: Access to genetic resources	0	Traditional knowledge	1
Article 16: Access to and transfer of technology	1	Capacity building	2
Article 17: Exchange of information	1	Protected areas	3
Article 18: Technical and scientific cooperation	1	Species and taxonomy	1
Article 19: Handling of biotechnology	0	Access and benefit sharing	1
Article 20: Financial resources	2	Biodiversity legal issues	1
Article 21: Financial mechanism	0	Biodiversity funding sources	3

Further comments on national priorities:

The priorities listed above relate to what is needed for biodiversity conservation on the IOM. They have not been agreed by Government and are not to be considered as official indications of priorities for conservation on the island.

Several of the articles and thematic areas listed above are not currently relevant to the IOM. Some of these may become relevant in due course (e.g. financial mechanism if the Island becomes subject to the CBD) while a few will never be relevant (i.e. dryland ecosystems). The CBD comes as a complete package and it is the responsibility of Parties to decide whether particular provisions do or do not apply to them.

Current status of NBSAP

If the NBSAP is still in preparation:	
What is its current status:	Early draft prepared
When will it be completed:	

If the NBSAP has been adopted by the Government:	
By which authority:	
On what date:	

If the NBSAP has been published:	
Title:	
Year:	
Name and address of publisher:	
ISBN:	
Price (if applicable):	
Other information on ordering:	

If the NBSAP has been posted on an national website:	
URL:	

If the NBSAP has been completed but not published:	
How can copies be obtained:	

If the GEF has supported preparation for the NBSAP:	
Through which implementing agency:	

Article 5 - Cooperation

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
Article 5. Cooperation			
Cooperate with other Contracting Parties, directly, or through competent international organizations, in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction and on other matters of mutual interest	<p>Most of the requirement for international co-operation is met through the UK's signatory.</p> <p>The Island actively collaborates with the UK national and devolved administrations over commitments under other conventions – Bonn, Berne, Ramsar and CITES.</p> <p>Recently the island has begun collaborating with UK and Fire over the conservation of the Irish Sea through participation in the Regional Sea Pilot Project (arising from the UK Review of Marine Nature Conservation).</p> <p>The IOM has established contacts within Northern Ireland through the British Irish Council's Environment Group. The Council was set up as a result of the Good Friday Agreement to coordinate cross-border working.</p> <p>The Work Programme of the Environment Group has so far addressed waste and climate change.</p>		
Decision IV/1. Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA, and instructions by the COP to SBSTTA [PART]			
Suggests that Government members of OECD should endorse and support the recommendations for the OECD Megascience Forum's Biodiversity Informatics Subgroup on development of a Global Biodiversity Informatics Facility	<p>The UK Government has endorsed these recommendations. The IOM is not a member of the OECD itself.</p>		
Decision V/27. Contribution of the Convention on Biological Diversity to the ten-year review of progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development			
Encourages Parties to highlight and emphasize biological diversity considerations in their contributions to the ten-year review	<p>Not relevant</p>		

Article 6 - General measures

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Article 6. General Measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use	Develop or adapt national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity		
	<p>Don't yet have an Island Nature Conservation Plan. Government's draft Island Strategic Plan frequently refers to sustainability but not in relation to biodiversity. Conservation is part of DAFF's Business Plan but this article requires much more. The DAFF Conservation Office have the target of producing a Conservation Strategy by March 2004.</p> <p>In 1997 Biodiversity Steering Group was set up on the Isle of Man by the Manx Wildlife Trust. This body met several times from 1997 to 2000 and helped generate a number of mostly draft Biodiversity planning documents. These included;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of broad habitat types General criteria for the selection of Manx species Draft lists of species for the broad habitats (list based in part on the <i>UK Biodiversity Challenge</i> document. Three draft habitat action plans Three draft species action plans, Draft Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan Draft Review of Sites of Marine Nature Conservation Importance around the Isle of Man Manx Wildlife Sites Handbook (published May 2000) <p>Forest management plans have been completed for 6 of the 50 plantations owned by DAFF. Ecological surveys are not planned for the immediate future but will take place when more management plans have been completed.</p> <p>Manx National Heritage has completed a number of management plans for its properties. Some of these will be updated in the near future and others will be added.</p>	<p>This BAP exercise requires completion by Government, with the assistance of other bodies. One important species, the Chough has a new steering committee for its Biodiversity Action Plan, and a BAP for this species is in the final stages of completion.</p> <p>A conservation strategy is being written with target date for completion March 2004.</p>	<p>Manx Biodiversity Action Plan is a very early draft prepared by the Manx Wildlife Trust. Provisional lists of priority species and habitats have been drawn up. A small number of draft action plans have been produced.</p> <p>DAFF's Forestry Division provided only limited input to the drafting of the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. Now it is likely that greater input would be provided as a result of the shift in forestry policy in favour of conservation.</p> <p>Draft Strategic Plan for the IOM is a result of the 1999 Act which amends an earlier Plan from 1982. The Draft Strategic Plan has undergone some consultation and will be the subject of a public inquiry in 2004. It is likely that much of the Plan will change, and that more biodiversity related issues will be included.</p>
Integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies	<p>Since 1998 there has been proactive consultation over development issues, most recently by a dedicated Planning Officer of the DAFF Wildlife Office. A drawback is the lack of equivalent to the UK Policy and Procedure Guidelines (PPGs) which recognise conservation and environment.</p> <p>Since 1999 there is much more pre-development consultation, largely private but also some Govt departments but this is not yet a requirement. Other than their duty under section 36 of the Wildlife Act, "duty to have regard to environment".</p>	<p>There is still an urgent need to build conservation awareness and sensitive practices into other government policies and procedures- eg code of practice for river maintenance (being progressed).</p> <p>There is a need for inclusion of conservation and sustainable use in</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> fisheries policy roads and transport policy urban open space planning 	Policy on Environmental Impact Assessment is still at Draft Strategic Plan stage and needs to be implemented via the Plan and possibly through additional legislation.

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
	The inclusion of nature conservation objectives in the new forestry policy, agricultural policies and planning strategy has recently been established.		
Decision II/7. Consideration of Articles 6 and 8 of the Convention			
Urges all Parties and Governments and other interested stakeholders to exchange relevant information and share experience on measures taken for the implementation of Articles 6 and 8	There has been some sharing of information in relation to new policies. Widespread consultation over the above policies and plans has been undertaken.	Potential for considerably more.	
Stresses the importance of regional and international cooperation for the implementation of Articles 6 and 8	The main collaboration has been in the marine environment, through the Irish Sea Forum and the Regional Sea Pilot Project.		The IOM works very closely with the UK and therefore follows UK rules in many areas relevant to conservation. The IOM must also comply with EU food safety legislation otherwise it would not be able to export its agricultural products to other EU countries.
Encourages Parties, in preparing and implementing their national strategies and action plans, to collaborate with relevant organizations and to take into consideration existing guidelines such as <i>National Biodiversity Planning</i> published by UNEP, WRI and IUCN		The Island plans to base Biodiversity strategies and action plans on similar plans in the UK, collaborating over species which occur in both countries.	
Stresses the need for Parties to ensure the cross-border coordination of their respective strategies, on a bilateral as well as on a regional basis			
Urges Parties to include in their national plans or strategies and legislation measures for the conservation of biological diversity (both in situ and ex situ), integration of biological diversity objectives in relevant sectoral policies, and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources	Conservation legislation already in place is being implemented slowly. Wildlife Act 1990 and Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act 1981. Manx National Heritage land, including fauna and flora, is protected under the Manx Museum and National Trust Act 1959 - 1982. The government provides advice and incentives for conservation of wildlife on farmland through its Agri-environment Scheme 2002, and will soon have a Conservation Grant Scheme for individuals and community groups. Legislation for marine conservation measures has been evaluated through the Regional Sea Pilot Project. The last part of this recommendation is not particularly relevant to the Island	Integration will require better interdepartmental working, possibly through an environmental cross-department working group This could be the equivalent to the "Greening of Government" in the UK.	

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
<p>Encourages all Parties to set measurable targets in order to achieve biological diversity conservation and sustainable use objectives</p>	<p>No targets have been set in the context of a NBSAP. However, the following targets have been set in the DAFF Business plan;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target for terrestrial habitats designated as Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI) – 2 new ASSIs by March 2004. • Plan for Migratory Fish Enhancement Regime submitted for Departmental Approval by February 2004. • No established outbreaks of Dutch Elm Disease outside of control zone. • Implementation of new Forest Design Plan for Conrheny commenced during 2003-04. <p>The draft Manx Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, which is under development, contains targets for protected areas, agri-environment schemes, and protected species.</p> <p>The DOLGE Business Plan contains several targets of relevance to biodiversity conservation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate first National Heritage Area in 2003/4, following public consultation, and designation of 2 Conservation Areas. • Publish an Environmental Protection Strategy by June 2003 (consulted on and nearing final form). • Complete introduction of the Water Pollution Act 1993 by September 2003 and report published annually. • The principle of Best Practical Environmental Option will be applied to all waste material types when deciding on processing/disposal routes. • All hazardous wastes removed from the waste stream and processed in line with European Standards by 31st March 2004. 	<p>Targets will need to be set for achievement of objectives for Biodiversity Action Plans. Some targets could be sustainable forestry targets.</p> <p>Measures needed for achieving cross-Government cooperation in environmentally related Business Plan objectives.</p>	

Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
Article 7. Identification and Monitoring Identify components of biological diversity important for its conservation and sustainable use	<p>Lists of species present on the island exist within Biological Records Centre at MNH, but the database is incomplete and needs developing. A Development Plan has been produced for the BRC. A database containing very good bird data has been created by Manx Bird Atlas, including checklists. The Manx Bird Atlas should be in print in the coming year.</p> <p>There is an up to date checklist of Manx lepidoptera. There is also a book covering the Birds of the Isle of Man, but this is becoming out of date, however Manx birds have now been categorised following criteria adapted from the BTO British List Criteria. Some groups have received a coverage through the journals, such as molluscs and beetles.</p> <p>A Biodiversity Action Plan with priority species and habitats was begun by Manx Wildlife Trust but needs completion.</p> <p>Schedules of the Wildlife Act identify priority species of birds, plants and other animals and are being reviewed. No "Country Study" exists as for other contracting parties.</p> <p>A Phase 1 habitat survey mapped total distribution of habitats of different types (1991-1995) and selected important areas for detailed phase 2 survey.</p> <p>Marine survey of intertidal and sub-littoral zones has been undertaken.</p> <p>During 1998-2003 a Bird Atlas for the island has been undertaken. Information is gathered each year for the chough census.</p> <p>Habitat conservation currently relies on voluntary effort there being only three designated sites (ASSI, NNR and ASP) <i>explain terms</i></p> <p>There has been a coastal terrestrial survey, river corridor survey, road hedgerow/verge survey (with designation of important lengths with agreed management), an invertebrate survey of selected sites, and ponds and dubs surveys of botany and water beetles.</p>	<p>Marine resources, uplands and broadleaved woodland are most appropriate for sustainable use.</p> <p>DAFF staff work with agriculture, developers, fisheries, forestry, minerals and other industries to ensure biodiversity is considered.</p> <p>Implementation of Biological Development Plan objectives at Manx National Heritage.</p>	<p>Knowledge of abundance of individual priority species is still incomplete, populations of basking sharks and other marine species being the most difficult to assess.</p> <p>There is no published list of all the macro species present on the Isle of Man.</p> <p>Development of the Biological Records Centre as a hub for island data gathering, processing and dissemination of information cannot be achieved without more financial and staff resources.</p>

Monitor components of biological diversity, paying particular attention to those requiring urgent conservation measures or which offer the greatest potential for sustainable use	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
	<p>A small number draft Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) for species and habitats have been produced by MWT. Species requiring urgent conservation measures are being managed (rare orchids, chough, corncrake) through management agreements and research.</p> <p>Species monitoring has taken place for birds of importance. Rare plant survey has been undertaken.</p> <p>The Manx Bat Group have a recorder and are involved in mapping the distribution of bats and promoting the conservation and protection of bats through education.</p> <p>Invertebrates in general are under-recorded on the island. Steve Crellin monitors lesser beeflies and works with the UK action plan, keeping DAFF informed of progress.</p> <p>Port Erin Marine Laboratory holds long term data for many marine sites around the Island. Data on sea temperature and salinity goes back almost 100 years. The Marine Lab also gathers data on commercial fish species for DAFF.</p> <p>Urgent conservation action has occurred to conserve the Lesser Mottled grasshopper, through site designation and survey.</p> <p>DAFF provides financial support for migratory bird surveys carried out by the Manx Bird Atlas. MNH has commissioned the Manx Bird Atlas to maintain a Constant Effort Ringing Site in the Ballaugh Curraghs. A weekly bird transect is carried out by the warden of the Ayres NNR, surveys are carried out less frequently in other areas of the island by the Manx Ornithological Society. Some butterfly transects are carried out and data is gathered on cetacean sightings.</p> <p>Detailed records of ringing activity and daily observations of fauna and flora are kept by the Calf of Man Bird Observatory wardens, and annual reports published by MNH.</p> <p>A Forestry Inventory was completed for the IOM by a Forestry Commission survey team. Most of the data gathered by this survey is still accurate today. Records are updated in conjunction with harvesting activities.</p> <p>The IOM has participated in the Plantlife Common Plants Survey and in BSBI surveys through a number plant monitoring squares set up across the island.</p> <p>The Manx Bat Group also helps gather information on the distribution of bats on the IOM.</p> <p>DOLGE is responsible for setting and monitoring</p>	<p>2004 is Hen Harrier Survey Year. There are 50 nesting pairs on the IOM, representing an important population of this rare bird.</p> <p>A dragonfly workshop is being planned to train interested amateurs in identification and increase the number of records.</p> <p>Fish passes with fish counting equipment are being installed in Peel harbour.</p>	<p>Monitoring is not being carried out in a systematic way except at the Ayres NNR and for those sites owned by the MWT and for MNH owned sites at the Calf of Man, and some parts of Ballaugh Curragh.</p> <p>Surveying and monitoring of marine areas has been carried out by staff and students from Port Erin Marine Laboratory and volunteers from a local dive club. Although limited funding is still available to cover consumables, the monitoring activities have decreased due to a lack of volunteers.</p> <p>The data gathered as a result of monitoring activities does not feed into an established process of data verification and/or analysis.</p> <p>Monitoring only takes place when specific gaps have been identified. Although some species groups are in need of attention and no monitoring is being carried out.</p>

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
	<p>compliance with appropriate air and water quality standards and for developing and implementing an Island Environmental Protection Strategy. Monitoring information is made available through the web site of the Government Laboratory and includes river and bathing water quality.</p> <p>DOLGE also sponsors and provides technical support for research projects including Irish Sea monitoring by Port Erin Marine Laboratory and the Sulby River study.</p> <p>DoT monitors marine water quality by measuring levels of oxygen and nutrients in Douglas and Peel harbours</p> <p>DoT is responsible for the operation of a quarry and is hoping to update the equipment used to include provision for environmental monitoring.</p> <p>DAFF fisheries currently monitors juvenile populations of trout and salmon through an annual electric fishing survey. No historical records are available for fish on the IOM. A microtagging programme was started last year so that tagged adult fish can be monitored through angler catch returns.</p> <p>DAFF has also begun to monitor the impact of recreational fishing on marine biodiversity, e.g. lobster pots.</p> <p>CEFAS carries out disease testing on IOM fish twice a year. Tests are for parasites and bacteria.</p> <p>DOLGE runs two automated air monitoring stations which test for PM10, NOx, SOx, and ozone. An air emissions inventory and air pollution model have been completed for the IOM by a consultancy from Cambridge.</p>		
<p>Identify processes and categories of activities which have adverse impacts on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and monitor their effects</p>	<p>DAFF and MNH respond to planning applications which have the potential to affect protected species and important habitats.</p> <p>DAFF also works with other Government Departments and agencies (and their consultants) to minimise damage and disturbance of protected species and their habitats, potentially caused by their statutory activities. Urban development, farming, fishing, forestry and mineral extraction potentially affect biodiversity. There is farmland monitoring of the Agri-environment scheme and some marine monitoring by Port Erin Marine Laboratory (Liverpool University).</p> <p>DOLGE is working to gather information on how climate change may affect the island and is preparing an action plan.</p>	<p>Suggestion of monitoring of the natural environment in the recent document "Modernisation of Manx planning system" is welcomed.</p>	<p>More should be done in this area.</p> <p>There are some significant areas of contaminated land as a result of previous quarrying and mining activities. An inventory is being developed but this is a difficult process.</p> <p>Monitoring and enforcement of planning conditions are under-resourced.</p> <p>Future of Port Erin Marine Laboratories as part of Liverpool University is under threat.</p>

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Maintain and organize data derived from identification and monitoring activities	<p>DOLGE is monitoring radioactivity levels on the island and quantifying the associated radiation exposure of IOM residents.</p> <p>DAFF is responsible for the continuing development of the species and habitats database, BDIS (Biological Data Integration System).</p> <p>Another DAFF biological database has been developed on GIS, associated with the habitat maps. Also the Manx Bird Atlas is a valuable source of data. Their maps and Government maps are all based on the corporate plan (MannGIS).</p> <p>A biological Records Centre was established at the Manx Museum at some time in the 1970s but now requires considerable resources to provide the service required for conservation. A Development plan was produced but has not been taken up.</p> <p>The Biological Records Centre's holdings consist of index cards, which are well organised, and a large number of unstructured paper records some of which have been sorted into site and species records. 14,500 plant records had been entered onto a Recorder 3 database. Recently Recorder 2000 software and a computer were acquired and staff contracted to transfer the old database onto the new system. This has now been carried out for all but 200 records. The new database contains 33,000 records, although some may be duplicates.</p> <p>Manx National Heritage operates a system for organising data on its collections and sites called MIMSY. It is hoped that MIMSY can be linked to the Recorder 2000 database via the Government's GIS system, MANNGIS. MNH and DOLGE are working together for this purpose. MNH is hoping to make the data available as a professional management tool and for the public via the Manx Museum Library.</p> <p>Biological records have been gathered by the Manx Bird Atlas, by the Manx Chough Project, and by various other bird, vertebrate and invertebrate recorders. They are not centrally stored or managed in a coordinated way.</p> <p>The Marine Laboratory has also gathered biological records, some of which have been databased.</p> <p>DOLGE has developed new GIS maps which set out areas that need protection more accurately than previous</p>	<p>DAFF are developing a biological and mapping database to help protected site selection. An up-to-date and accessible biological recording system is urgently required (Biological Records Centre at Manx Museum has undergone some development through short data input contract - January - May 2003, and has a long term plan for further development).</p> <p>Further work is required to organise, bring up to date and make accessible biological records. Collection of current biodiversity data is required for some plant and animal groups.</p> <p>Further support needed for staff and financial resources for MNH to develop the Biological Records Centre and linkage into GIS systems</p>	<p>The lack of a biological records centre with unified data gathering and provision facilities is a significant impediment to progress with conservation efforts. Currently records are not easily accessible and almost certainly incomplete although the gaps in this data have not been identified in detail.</p> <p>Earlier records are held electronically and as paper records by the Manx Wildlife Trust, Manx Museum and by the BSBI vice county recorder. These records would require a significant investment of time and effort to validate and amalgamate into a useable and authoritative dataset.</p> <p>The Centre for Manx Studies has been considered as a possible location for the Manx BRC., MNH has, however, a strategy for the development of the BRC in relation to other public information resources through its publicly accessible Reading Room and is better placed to deliver this in the long term</p> <p>Interpretation of the data held by MNH to ensure that no sensitive or incorrect data is passed on to users. A system of "alert mapping" which notifies users of areas where further advice must be sought from MNH is one possibility. This would be very helpful to the Planning Office too.</p>

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
	maps.		
Decision III/10. Identification, monitoring and assessment			
Recommends that Parties consider a step-by-step approach to the implementation of Article 7, paying attention to the indicative list of categories of important components of biological diversity set out in Annex I of the Convention, beginning with identification of the important components of biological diversity and the processes and categories of activities which have or are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity	Stages of survey, evaluation and conservation are being progressed albeit slowly. DAFF commissions research in order to fill gaps in knowledge of key species, e.g. Chough.	Biodiversity profiles are being produced for all Overseas Territories and would be relevant here.	
Urges Parties to identify indicators of biological diversity and to develop innovative methods of implementing Article 7 as a high priority, with particular reference to the value of rapid biological diversity assessment approaches and the role of remote sensing as a tool for monitoring	The CMS has undertaken/has been commissioned to undertake a number of surveys of current and historic vegetation cover. Techniques such as dendrochronology and pollen analysis are being used to produce a history of vegetation since the last ice age, including the date of arrival of various species, and information on the likely species composition of undisturbed native woodland. DoLGE is working towards an Island Environmental Protection Strategy which will incorporate key performance indicators.		
Calls on Parties to cooperate on a voluntary pilot project to demonstrate the use of successful assessment and indicator methodologies			
Calls on Parties to prepare reports on experiences on the application of assessment methodologies and results from assessments and to disseminate these reports by appropriate mechanisms such as the clearing-house mechanism			

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Recommends to Parties that they explore ways to make taxonomic information housed in collections world-wide readily available, in particular to countries of origin			
<i>Decision V/7. Identification, monitoring and assessment, and indicators</i>			
Encourages Parties to establish or increase regional cooperation in the field of indicators, monitoring and assessment			Potential for cooperation with other jurisdictions bordering the Irish Sea in the area of marine monitoring, especially if the PEMPL can be maintained.
Invites Parties to submit case-studies relevant to the development and implementation of indicator programmes that may be used by Parties at the national level and in national reporting			
Invites Parties to undertake appropriate actions to assist other Parties (particularly developing countries) to increase their capacity to develop and use indicators, including provision of training, assisting in the development of national networks, and sharing experiences between and among countries, regions and organizations involved in the development and use of indicators			

Decisions IV/1 and V/9 on Taxonomy

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
Decision IV/1. Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA, and instructions by the COP to SBSTTA [PART]			
Encourages Governments to make available appropriate resources to enhance the availability of taxonomic information			
Encourages Governments to develop bilateral and multilateral training and employment opportunities for taxonomists, particularly for those dealing with poorly known organisms	There are few specialists on the island. The availability of information on individual species very much depends on the presence or absence of a specialist with the requisite skills.	Biological Records Centre, DAFF and local naturalists should work together to ensure there are people with identification skills on island and establish links with experts in adjacent islands. Eg. Trained govt staff and local people in moths and their conservation and monitoring in 2002.	
Suggests that Parties should invest, on a long-term basis, in the development of appropriate infrastructure for their national collections	A new Natural History Gallery is under development at the Manx Museum. It is due to open in late summer 2005 and will provide information on natural habitats on the IOM for visitors. The Manx Museum does not itself hold significant taxonomic collections. Collections level and specimen level data is available but specimen level data is only available on index cards for large plant and invertebrate collections. A rough inventory of the collections has been completed, and newly accessioned specimens are entered onto the MIMSY database.	The backlog of documentation of the Manx Museum collections is being tackled, but more time on this core museum activity is needed, so that faster progress can be made. A 'resource room' next to the new Natural History Gallery is planned, where visitors can find more information about themes and specimens used in the displays.	
Suggests that Parties should encourage partnerships between institutions in developed and developing countries so as to promote scientific collaboration and infrastructure rationalization			
Suggests that Parties should adopt internationally agreed levels of collection housing that ensure protection of collections and the well-being of all people working on and accessing collections	MNH is developing a new museum object store at Balthane, which will have knock-on effects on other store site improvements at the Manx Museum.	Programme of museum storage improvements and modernisation..	

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Suggests that Parties should provide training programmes in taxonomy at different educational levels, including vocational, technical and academic training	The Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society, in collaboration with MNH staff, is currently reviving its important role in field based research on the Island's cultural and natural history. One of its goals is to mobilise and train volunteers to carry out biodiversity surveys on the IOM. The Society may bring in experts from outside the IOM to help do surveys and encourage volunteers. Some taxonomic training may take place as part of a dragonfly monitoring project that is in development at the moment by the Society.	DAFF's new Wildlife and Conservation grants should be promoted to assist community/amateur projects in biodiversity related projects.	
Suggests that Parties should utilize information systems to maximum effect in taxonomic institutions			
Suggests that Parties should report on measures adopted to strengthen national capacity in taxonomy, to designate national reference centres	The MNH Biological Records Centre is based on the UK National Biodiversity Network's Local Record Centre handbook, adapted to conditions on the IOM. Three partners are contributing to the BRC Development Plan – MNH, DAFF and the Manx Wildlife Trust.		
Suggests that Parties should make information housed in collections available in countries of origin			
Suggests, in Annex, a list of actions Parties should consider covering institutional capacities and centres of expertise, appropriate areas for international funding, training programmes and methods, a register of experts and workshops	The CMS has compiled a bibliographic reference database containing information on research relevant to the Isle of Man, including a register of researchers, although this is stronger on the archaeological rather than biological side.		
Decision 1/9. Global Taxonomy Initiative: implementation and further advance of the Suggestions for Action			
Urges Parties, Governments and relevant organizations to undertake a number of specified priority actions to further the Global Taxonomy Initiative, including identifying information requirements, assessing national capacity, establishment of reference centres, building capacity, and communicating information to the Executive Secretary on programmes, projects and initiatives for consideration as pilot projects under the Global Taxonomy Initiative			

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
Requests all Parties and Governments to designate a national Global Taxonomy Initiative focal point by 31 December 2000, linked to other national focal points, and participate in the development of regional networks to facilitate information-sharing for the Global Taxonomy Initiative			
Urges eligible Parties and consortia of eligible Parties to seek resources for the priority actions identified in the decision through the financial mechanism			

Article 8 - *In situ* conservation

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
<p>Article 8. <i>In-situ</i> Conservation [excluding Article 8(j)]</p> <p>Establish a system of protected areas or areas where special measures need to be taken</p>	<p>DAFF is the largest single landowner on the IOM, owning approximately 20% of the island's land. The MWT owns a network of over 20 small reserves, amounting to 270 acres in total. Most of these are terrestrial.</p> <p>DAFF is responsible for progressing the designation of protected areas, such as Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI), National Nature Reserves (NNR), Marine Nature Reserves (MNR), and Areas of Special Protection (ASP) under the Wildlife Act 1990, and for the further development of the selection process for each habitat.</p> <p>So far, 1 ASSI, 1 NNR and 1 ASP have been designated. Criteria for site selection for each habitat are currently under development.</p> <p>MNH own and manage a series of sites of importance for biodiversity conservation across the Island. Over 2,500 acres are statutorily protected under the Manx Museum and National Trust Act.</p>	<p>Criteria to be completed. More sites to be designated (target approximately 10% of land area of island). Site management plan for 1 site and one in progress.</p> <p>Designating Areas of Special Protection for birds and registration of keepers of birds of prey to assist in meeting Convention requirements.</p> <p>Progressing the designation of a wetland site in accordance with the Ramsar Convention. The Ayres NNR, a coastal reserve, is a potential candidate site, as is the Ballaugh Curraghs.</p> <p>DoLGE is leading on the designation of Sulby Glen, and the Calf of Man and Meayll Peninsula as National Heritage Areas.</p>	<p>A programme of site designation for terrestrial and marine habitats is required. Only two sites so far designated. Additional DAFF man-power required to progress this faster.</p> <p>Significant progress has been made in the designation of sites for protecting the Chough population on the island. Sites identified but not designated.</p>
<p>Develop guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of these areas</p>	<p>Work on criteria for selection of sites has just begun. Species listed on the schedules of the Wildlife Act 1990 are being revised, and criteria based on those in the UK's Site Selection Guidelines for Biological SSSI are being developed. General criteria for ASSI site selection have been developed, work is continuing on the development of habitat specific criteria. Saltmarsh criteria have been drafted, others are under development.</p> <p>The Financial Guidelines for management agreements on designated sites have been agreed and the standard management agreements are linked with the payment levels under the pilot Agri-environment Scheme.</p> <p>Site management plans in place for Ayres NNR and Manx National Heritage Land – Ballaugh Curraghs the Calf of Man and Maughold Head. Manx Wildlife Trust also has management plans for its reserves. Further staff implications of having private designated land in favourable management, and under agreement</p>	<p>Continued progress on the finalisation and agreement on designation criteria for ASSI.</p> <p>MNH land acquisition guidelines being developed to include biodiversity related criteria.</p> <p>Development of management plans continues for more MNH land (eg St Michael's Isle).</p>	<p>Although some draft ASSI selection criteria exist, DAFF does not have the resources to carry out the site selection process. Furthermore there is a lack of recent information on the location of areas of conservation value. Those done DAFF knows about, those to do the information is dispersed.</p> <p>Many of the commitments made by stakeholders in relation to Wildlife Site selection criteria date from over 5 years ago.</p> <p>DOLGE is good at protecting sites that are in themselves of biological interest if not zoned for development, but protecting sites that contribute to biodiversity conservation but are not of great interest is problematic.</p>

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
<p>Regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use</p>	<p>Much of the heathland on the IOM is DAFF land, with limits on sheep grazing density for tenants. Fishing is regulated through limits on landing sizes and the IOM's participation in the Common Fisheries Policy. Some marram pulling for thatching occurs on dunes in the Ayres NNR with a consent. Within the Ballaugh Curraghs protected area shooting by landowners/workers is permitted under licence, game shooting is allowed elsewhere under licence.</p> <p>DAFF is responsible for managing the 700 acre Ayres National Nature Reserve for nature conservation and public enjoyment through the operation of the Ayres Management Plan.</p> <p>DAFF also supports a full time Warden for the Ayres NNR, responsible for managing the reserve and leisure activities on it, as well as conducting weekly transect surveys of birds for the Manx Bird Atlas and recording cetacean observations data. MNH contributes financially to the Ayres Warden post.</p> <p>DAFF actively participates and contributes to the Wildflowers of Mann project set up by a government/voluntary sector partnership, which contributes to some of this objective for plants. Further thought required for upland management.</p> <p>There is registration of keepers of birds of prey. An Area of Special Protection for Birds has been established to protect an important water body for migrant birds at the Point of Ayre.</p> <p>DAFF is responsible for controlling trade in endangered species through the Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act 1981.</p> <p>Although there is a lack of information on the species inhabiting roadside verges, some verges are managed by DoT as sensitive areas under agreement with the Manx Wildlife Trust.</p> <p>Hedge cutting by DoT is carried out with the advice of an advisory group to ensure that wildlife issues are accommodated.</p> <p>DoT is also responsible for maintenance work on rivers, and for tree surgery by roads and watercourses when necessary.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Ayres Management Plan</p> <p>Implementation of MNH and MWT management plans.</p> <p>Next stage of DAFF agri-environment scheme</p>	<p>The recreational use of the Ayres reserve is potentially very damaging, particularly to breeding birds due to the low numbers of breeding pairs and their sensitivity to noise and disturbance. Fire risk and physical damage to dune vegetation are also concerns. (MNH)</p> <p>Some areas of the Island require more conservation effort and resources than others. Cases involving private landowners or tenants demand more negotiating and practical input, leaving remaining resources spread too thinly over other areas.</p>

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings	<p>DAFF is involved in ongoing work with landowners and users on existing designated areas to conserve wildlife and habitats. MNH and MWT are active partners in this.</p> <p>DAFF is helping to negotiate management agreements for the conservation of particular protected species on private land.</p> <p>Freshwater protection through Water Pollution Act (although only partly enacted).</p> <p>Research work being undertaken to discover how Manx agriculture benefits thoughts and sustains a good population.</p> <p>Monitoring work by the Calf of Man Bird Observatory (Manx National Heritage) provides data on bird populations and movements. Nest sites on the islet for many bird species, including chough, are protected, created and maintained.</p> <p>A Wildlife and Conservation (Grants) Scheme has been drafted and a Small Woods Scheme is in place on the IOM.</p>	<p>Prepare and introduce a grant scheme to encourage others to undertake conservation projects.</p> <p>Revision of MNH tenancy agreements as they come up for renewal, to include measures to protect and enhance biodiversity.</p>	
Promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas with a view to furthering protection of these areas	<p>There is a requirement in Agri-environment Scheme for a narrow strip of land adjacent to ASSI to be managed less intensively, with area payments. Also Financial Guidelines for ASSI management agreements allows payments for land just outside ASSI where this benefits ASSI.</p> <p>Conservation promoted by voluntary organisations mainly.</p>		

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
Rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems and promote the recovery of threatened species	<p>Major restoration of coastal heath on landfill sites in north of island near Ayres Gravel Pit ASP. Management is being undertaken in an attempt to restore orchids on three sites which hold last Manx populations of orchid species. BAPs are a means to do this.</p> <p>Gravel pit habitat creation project underway. Species recovery for scarce orchids through section 30 agreements.</p> <p>DoT's has agreed on occasion to replace like with like when their activities have caused damage to the environment. E.g. a number of common lizards were relocated to a man-made habitat when their natural habitat was removed by a road widening scheme. DAFF is consulted on e.g. appropriate species.</p> <p>Ramsay gas works has carried out some bioremediation work in order to deal with waste generated by the works.</p> <p>Through schemes such as the farm management scheme at Cregneash, and management of the Curragh's, Manx National Heritage has been actively restoring ecosystems.</p>		<p>Private developers can cause problems when they don't adhere to planning conditions or regulations.</p> <p>The population of lizards was identified by a member of the public, not through any monitoring programmes or by a Government Department.</p> <p>Areas dredged for scallops could be classed as degraded ecosystems</p> <p>Some stakeholders believe that major work would be needed to restore upland ecosystems</p>
Establish or maintain means to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology	<p>Legislation is in place to prevent trials of GM crops being grown on Isle of Man. Once agreed in the EU they will be available to farmers on the IOM. DAFF policy is not to provide certain subsidies to farmers using GM crops as a deterrent to their use.</p>		
Prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species	<p>Japanese Knotweed Action plan has been drafted and the weed has been placed on the list of the Weeds Act. Aquatic alien plant species have had some publicity. Measures are being taken to control some introduced fauna (foxes). Legislation is in place to prevent imports of non-indigenous species or allowing certain species to escape or spread.</p>		<p>Japanese Knotweed plan is not being progressed very quickly. More commitment is needed. The plan is difficult to police at present. Species are still escaping from the Wildlife Park occasionally and species of coarse fish being introduced illegally.</p> <p>Monitoring of ecological effects of population of wallabies centred on Ballaugh Curragh's should be done.</p>
Endeavour to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components	<p>DAFF seeks to minimise conflicts of interest on the Ayres and other designated areas.</p> <p>Conservation officer's work includes a high proportion of time spent finding compromises between development and conservation of biological diversity. This is what is preventing site designation being done.</p>		

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
Develop or maintain necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations	Wildlife Act 1990 and associated regulations and Endangered Species Act 1981 both require review especially of Schedules. About half of WA schedules are currently under review. Manx Museum and National Trust Act promotes the permanent preservation of lands, natural aspect, features and plant and animal life.	Wildlife Act 1990 is the key legislation. Review Wildlife Act 1990 to see if it is effectively protecting species and habitats. Speed up site designation (this has staff implications). Seek management agreements to ensure sites are well managed. This has financial implications which have already been recognised.	Wildlife Crime prevention is an area requiring further development. Wildlife Act is difficult to enforce. Strengthen natural and landscape aspects of the Manx Museum & National Trust Act
Where a significant adverse effect on biological diversity has been determined, regulate or manage the relevant processes and categories of activities	System in place to consent most activities on ASSI but 3 rd party damage is not controlled. Some land is partly protected through govt. ownership (Manx National Heritage and Dept of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry). DOLGE regulates waste disposal and pollutant discharges that may have a potential impact on the environment. The new Water Pollution Act will also regulate and control discharges. Land use, including landfill activities, is subject to the statutory planning process, for which DAFF is a statutory consultee.		Doesn't really address the issue. Water pollution Act addresses aquatic environment, but focuses primarily on Environmental health responsibility. The IOM follows EU Regulations in the area of environmental protection, but these are not fully integrated into Manx legislation DOLGE also has good contacts with the UK Environment Agency.
Cooperate in providing financial and other support for in-situ conservation, particularly to developing countries	Not applicable		
Decision III/7, Consideration of Articles 6 and 8 of the Convention.			
Urges all Parties and Governments and other interested stakeholders to exchange relevant information and share experience on measures taken for the implementation of Articles 6 and 8			
Decision III/9, Implementation of Articles 6 and 8 of the Convention			

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
<p>Requests Parties to take action to achieve the restoration of habitats, including their biological diversity components</p>	<p>DAFF assists voluntary wildlife groups on the Island to conserve wildlife and habitats through provision of information, advice and support.</p> <p>Species recovery for scarce orchids and comcrakes is promoted through Section 30 management agreements (criteria allow for agreements to be set up for any threatened species).</p> <p>Restoration of some types of habitat in management plans for MNH sites.</p>		

Article 8h - Alien species

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
Decision IV/1. Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA, and instructions by the COP to SBSTTA [PART]			
Invites Parties to develop country-driven projects at national, regional, sub-regional and international levels to address the issue of alien species			
Invites Parties to address the issue of alien species for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and to incorporate such activities into their national strategies, programmes and action plans	<p>DAFF is responsible for carrying out surveillance to prevent the introduction of notifiable quarantine pests and diseases, and carries out regular inspections of imported plant material at nurseries, propagators and retailers.</p> <p>Posters and notices have recently been circulated about "sudden oak death", and imported plants are being monitored closely. The IOM is currently clear of the disease and has no significant wild populations of Rhododendron</p> <p>DAFF also carries out annual checks and surveys for the presence of quarantine pests and diseases in compliance with the Plant Health Order and the IOM's obligations as a separate authority as part of its relationship to the UK and the EU.</p> <p>DAFF has produced a leaflet on the control of Japanese Knotweed; organised a training day for Government staff (September 2001); is collating records of Japanese Knotweed on the Island, and increases public awareness of the problems associated with Knotweed via press releases and visits to land owners and garden centres.</p> <p>The IOM has not yet been troubled by marine invasive alien species arriving in ballast water, as ships tend to arrive at the Island full.</p>		
Decision V/8. Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species			
Urges Parties to apply the interim guiding principles for prevention, introduction and mitigation of impacts of alien species contained in an annex to the decision, in the context of activities aimed at implementing Article 8(h) of the Convention, and in the various sectors	<p>The Wildlife Act prevents introductions, however the lack of a customs post and strong interest in the introduction of red squirrels suggests legislation may not be enough.</p>		

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
<i>Urges</i> Parties to submit case-studies to the Executive Secretary, particularly focusing on thematic assessments, on the basis of the outline contained in the annex to the decision			
<i>Requests</i> Parties to submit to the Executive Secretary written comments on the interim guiding principles			
<i>Urges</i> Parties to give priority to the development and implementation of alien invasive species strategies and action plans			
<i>Strongly encourages</i> Parties to develop mechanisms for transboundary co-operation and regional and multilateral co-operation in order to deal with the issue, including the exchange of best practices	DAFF communicates and co-operates with DEFRA's Central Scientific Laboratory (CSL) and other plant health authorities in the UK on matters connected with invasive alien species and agricultural pests.		
<i>Urges</i> Parties in their work on alien invasive species, to give priority attention to geographically and evolutionarily isolated ecosystems, and to use the ecosystem approach and precautionary and biogeographical approaches, as appropriate			
<i>Encourages</i> Parties to develop effective education, training and public-awareness measures, as well as to inform the public about the different aspects of the issue, including the risks posed by alien invasive species			

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
<i>Invites</i> Parties to disseminate publicly available information which they hold or acquire, including databases of alien species, through the Convention's clearing-house mechanism			
<i>Invites</i> Parties to provide adequate and timely support to enable the Global Invasive Species Programme to fulfil the tasks outlined in the decision and its annexes			

Article 8j - Indigenous peoples issues

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
Article 8. In-situ Conservation [Article 8(j)]			
Respect, maintain and promote appropriately knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity	<p>Traditional use of land is respected, and traditional farming practices are encouraged through the Agriculture Scheme.</p> <p>It is DAFF policy to maintain family businesses in agriculture partly for environmental reasons.</p> <p>The new Natural History Gallery at the Manx Museum will show how traditional lifestyles have helped to shape the Manx countryside and hence affected its biodiversity.</p>	There is the potential for further emphasis on the environment in Manx cultural studies, provided by the Centre for Manx Studies which already exists, and through Manx National Heritage, which has a statutory responsibility for such issues.	
Decision III/14. Implementation of Article 8(j)			
Requests Parties that have not yet done so to develop national legislation and corresponding strategies for the implementation of Article 8(j)			
Urges Parties to supply information about the implementation of Article 8(j) and related articles, and to include such information in national reports			
Invites Governments to submit case studies to the Executive Secretary on measures taken to develop and implement the Convention's provisions relating to indigenous and local communities			
Calls upon Parties to make additional voluntary contributions to help fund a workshop on implementation of Article 8(j)			

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
In organizing the workshop the Parties shall promote consultations among the indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in order for them to choose their representatives to the workshop			
<i>Decision IV/9. Implementation of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions</i>			
Encourages Parties to include representatives of indigenous and local communities in their delegations to the proposed working group			
Encourages Parties to promote consultation among indigenous and local communities concerning issues to be discussed by the proposed working group			
Invites Governments to submit case-studies and other relevant information as background information for the working group and for dissemination through means such as the clearing-house mechanism			
Requests Parties to facilitate active participation in the working group of indigenous and local communities from their territories			
Encourages Parties, when requesting assistance through the GEF relevant to Article 8(j) and related provisions, to give priority to particular categories of projects			
<i>Decision V/16. Article 8(j) and related provisions</i>			

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
<p>Urges Parties in collaboration with relevant organizations, subject to their national legislation, to promote and implement the programme of work contained in the annex to the decision, and to integrate the tasks identified into their ongoing programmes as appropriate to national circumstances, taking into account the identified collaboration opportunities</p>			
<p>Requests Parties to take full account of existing instruments, guidelines, codes and other relevant activities in the implementation of the programme of work</p>			
<p>Requests Parties to provide appropriate financial support for the implementation of the programme of work</p>			
<p>Requests Parties, when implementing the programme of work contained in the annex to the decision and other relevant activities under the Convention, to fully incorporate women and women's organizations in the activities</p>			
<p>Urges Parties to facilitate the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of the Convention</p>			
<p>Urges Parties to provide case-studies on methods and approaches that contribute to the preservation of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including through their recording where appropriate, and that support control and decision-making by indigenous and local communities over the sharing of such knowledge, innovation and practices</p>	<p>Manx National Heritage Library and Archive maintains an important fund of knowledge about the cultural history of the Manx people, including the Folk Life Survey, and Manx language and folklore studies.</p> <p>Detailed work has been done on past thatching practices and use of local materials for an MIA by a member of MNH staff.</p>		

Invites Parties to exchange information and share experiences regarding national legislation and other measures for the protection of the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
Invites Parties to take measures to promote the conservation and maintenance of knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities	A large amount of information is held in the MNH Library and Archive.		
Requests Parties to support the development of registers of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity through participatory programmes and consultations with indigenous and local communities, taking into account strengthening legislation, customary practices and traditional systems of resource management, such as the protection of traditional knowledge against unauthorized use			
Invites Parties to increase the participation of representatives of indigenous and local community organizations in official delegations to meetings held under the Convention on Biological Diversity			
Invites Parties to consider ways and means of providing the necessary resources to enable the Secretariat to fully utilize the clearing-house mechanism to cooperate closely with indigenous and local communities to explore mechanisms that place communities in a position to make informed decisions on whether or not to consent to the release of their knowledge			
Requests Parties to explore ways of providing the necessary funding for these activities			

Article 9 - Ex situ conservation

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
Article 9. Ex-situ Conservation			
Adopt measures for the ex-situ conservation of components of biological diversity, preferably in the country of origin of such components	<p>Some captive breeding of native species is carried out at the Wildlife Park and through nursery propagation of Manx Native wildflowers, by the Wildflowers of Mann project. DTL, DoT and DAFF all make financial contributions to this project and the partnership includes NGOs, the Wildlife Trust, FoE and MNFU.</p> <p>Barn owls have been bred and released but the programme has been halted in order to determine how successful it has been.</p> <p>The Curragh's Wildlife Park is run by the Department of Tourism and Leisure.</p>		
Establish and maintain facilities for ex-situ conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms, preferably in the country of origin of genetic resources	<p>Not appropriate to embark on extensive research however some native plant research may be possible.</p>		
Adopt measures for the recovery and rehabilitation of threatened species and for their reintroduction into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions	<p>Re-introduction of one scarce/protected plant is to be considered. Barn owl work has been carried out.</p>		
Regulate and manage collections of biological resources from natural habitats for ex-situ conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and in-situ populations of species	<p>Legislation already governs the collection of certain species from wild.</p> <p>Bird of prey keepers are registered.</p>		<p>The system may not be administered quite as tightly as in the UK at present, but includes more species than the UK system.</p>
Cooperate in providing financial and other support for ex-situ conservation, and in the establishment and maintenance of ex-situ conservation facilities in developing countries.	<p>Some financial support locally may be appropriate. Native Oak Group tree nursery is private and has received some Government support for establishment costs.</p>		

Article 10 - Sustainable use

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
<p>Article 10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity</p> <p>Integrate consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making</p>	<p>The ultimate goal of the new Forestry Policy adopted in October 2000 is to achieve sustainable forestry. Progress towards this goal is proceeding, albeit at a pace dictated by the need to match timber supply to demand, and the principles of good silviculture.</p> <p>DTI is responsible for mines and minerals although no active mining now takes place. Permissions are granted for mining through long-term lease or short-term licence.</p> <p>DTI is responsible for a programme through which abandoned mines are capped for safety purposes. Consultants are involved in checking for conservation and other issues raised by this programme.</p> <p>DTI is working on a Minerals Plan that will identify biodiversity and mineral rich areas on a GIS map. This will require co-operation with DoLGE.</p> <p>Agenda 21 will be implemented on the IOM by an organisation which is currently in the final stages of formally establishing itself. This organisation has assembled some support for Agenda 21 from a number of local authorities, and aims to promote sustainable development activities across the IOM.</p> <p>The Isle of Man Draft Strategic Plan includes policies on minerals and waste which are intended to protect areas of natural or cultural significance and promote sustainability.</p>	<p>The establishment of an environment working group of Govt. Departments is recommended to ensure joined up thinking on the environment and biological diversity. The adoption of an Environmental Charter, as some Overseas Territories are doing currently, is also suggested.</p> <p>A mining company on the IOM is pushing for the development of a national strategy on mining. DAFF would provide input on the environmental aspects of such a strategy.</p>	<p>The IOM Government is more concerned with economic sustainability than environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Although the Government's Corporate Plan states that sustainable development is a target, no Government Department has taken on the responsibility for Local Agenda 21 issues, and there does not appear to be any governmental commitment to this initiative.</p> <p>An undertaking was made by the IOM Government to implement the outcomes of the Rio +10 World Summit on Sustainable Development which took place in Johannesburg in 2002.</p> <p>The Strategic Plan is still at draft stage and it is unclear how it will balance the protection of biodiversity, sustainable development and 'national needs' which are argued to override these.</p>
<p>Adopt measures relating to the use of biological resources to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity</p>	<p>Scallops are possibly the wild species with greatest importance for sustainable use. Their exploitation is studied by Port Erin Marine Lab. The IOM scallop fisheries are possibly the best monitored such fisheries in the IOM.</p> <p>The IOM is part of the UK licensing scheme for fisheries but cannot restrict the number of ships involved in fishing. The IOM follows the EU Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), and relevant legislation is adopted as a matter of course. The IOM has no influence over the quota setting process.</p>	<p>Sustainable agriculture and fisheries policy could be developed and key indicators of sustainability should be monitored.</p>	<p>The IOM fishing industry is dependent on the scallops that inhabit the seas around the island. The industry faces threats from algal blooms, which render the scallops unfit for human consumption, and changes in hydrography caused by climate change which could lead to a failure in spawning and a population collapse.</p> <p>The recent introduction of a pilot composting scheme led to significant vermin problems.</p>

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
	<p>Scallop fishing is subject to a closed season, gear restrictions and a night curfew. An area of the seabed is closed to fishing, as are some herring spawning grounds, although some illegal fishing has taken place in these areas. The rules are enforced by the IOM fisheries protection vessel.</p> <p>DAFF and DOLGE monitor marine algal blooms in order to ensure that the fish and scallops harvested around the IOM are safe.</p> <p>Some recycling takes place on the IOM. All the markets for recyclable products are off the IOM. What happens to IOM wastes reflects fluctuations in the prices of recyclables in UK markets.</p>		
Protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements	<p>Traditional use of seaweed as fertiliser at Cregneash has temporarily ceased until sustainable source can be identified. (MNH)</p> <p>MNH initiative to identify and increase sources of traditional materials such as thatching materials for local buildings. Marram pulling at Ayres with consent of DAFF and under monitoring.</p>	Resumption of seaweed gathering from Douglas or other beaches when sewage treatment scheme comes into operation and source is clean enough.	Traditional use of sea's resources for low-intensity fishing activities (lobster pots).
Support local populations to develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced	<p>Local Wildlife Trust has reserves and plans to identify local Wildlife sites of importance on private land and advises on management of this land.</p> <p>DAFF is supporting local efforts to remedy environmental degradation. These efforts may be aided by a small conservation grants scheme if this is passed by Tynwald.</p> <p>MNH is working at Cregneash with the local farming community to help biodiversity recover.</p>		The Trust is unable to progress plans due to a lack of alternative funding sources to match Government funds. No lottery or EU funding is available.
Encourage cooperation between governmental authorities and the private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological resources.	Partnerships being developed between Island Aggregates and Dept of Agriculture as well as possible Memoranda of Agreement with other companies and charities on the island.		
<i>Decision V/24. Sustainable use as a cross-cutting issue</i>			

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Invites Parties to identify indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	DOLGE is encouraging the use of alternative environmentally friendly technology by Government such as dual fuel vehicles. Take up has so far been very low. Regulations are under development to govern the use of LPG powered cars.		There is a need for more awareness raising of sustainable practices, and for more encouragement of local initiatives (eg office recycling schemes), both within Government and the private sector.
Invites Parties to undertake appropriate actions to assist other Parties, especially developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to increase their capacity to implement sustainable-use practices, programmes and policies at regional, national and local levels, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation			Develop forums within Government and throughout the wider Isle of Man community to encourage conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity
Urges Parties to develop or explore mechanisms to involve the private sector and indigenous and local communities in initiatives on the sustainable use of biological diversity, and in mechanisms to ensure that indigenous and local communities benefit from such sustainable use	<p>Agenda 21 is being promoted on the IOM by an independent organisation of local people. A web site is in the early stages of development.</p> <p>The Agenda 21 Group ran a day on Sustainable Development and Citizenship, supported by Oxfam and other organisations. This helped to demonstrate to teachers what sustainable development involves.</p> <p>Two IOM schools have taken on the Eco-Schools initiative promoted by the Agenda 21 group. Under this initiative sustainable development is embedded in the curriculum.</p> <p>Speakers from other Agenda 21 Groups in the UK have been invited to give talks to the IOM Agenda 21 Group and other interested stakeholders.</p> <p>The Douglas Development Partnership, on which DoT is represented, has considered Agenda 21. The Agenda 21 group is perceived as representing fringe interests.</p>		
Invites Parties to identify areas for conservation that would benefit through the sustainable use of biological diversity, recognizing that sustainable use can be an effective tool in imbuing value to biodiversity, and to communicate this information to the Executive Secretary			
<i>Decision V/25. Biological diversity and tourism</i>			

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
<p>Recommends that Parties consider the assessment of the interlinkages between tourism and biological diversity as a basis for their policies, programmes and activities in the field of sustainable tourism, and encourages them to pay particular attention to inter alia strategy development, long-term monitoring and assessment, tangible benefits to the local economies, meeting the expectations of all stakeholders, and awareness-raising, information-sharing, education and training of tourism operators</p>	<p>DAFF's Forestry Division has recently appointed an Access and Recreation Officer to manage tourism activities within the IOM forestry estate on a sustainable basis. This will take into account the impact of these activities (especially motorsport) on both the forests and the non-timber fauna and flora living within them.</p> <p>DTL seeks to provide an opportunity to appreciate and learn about the natural world in a relaxing and stimulating environment and to contribute to local and global conservation through Eco-tourism. The Department also seeks to minimise any negative impact of DTL services on the environment of the IOM and maximise potential opportunities. The new Tourism Strategy (2004) SUPPORTS Agenda 21.</p> <p>MNH employs a Countryside Warden and a countryside team who, amongst other duties, liaise with visitors to Manx National Trust land to ensure that their time there is spent enjoyably and safely, and that wildlife is not harmed by their activities.</p>		
<p>Encourages Parties to continue to submit to the Executive Secretary case-studies on tourism as an example of sustainable use of biological diversity</p>			
<p>Encourages Parties to undertake activities including local capacity-building, that would be supportive of the preparations for both the International Year of Ecotourism and the International Year of Mountains, as well as activities of the International Coral Reef Initiative, and, in particular encourages Parties to complement voluntary efforts by establishing enabling policies and legal frameworks for the effective implementation of sustainable tourism</p>			

Article 11 - Incentive measures

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
Article 11. Incentive Measures			
Adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity.	Management agreements and agri-environment scheme offer financial incentives to land owners. Incentives are offered through the Amenity Tree Planting and Small Woods Scheme for all those members of the public wishing to plant broadleaved tree species on their land. A significant increase in waste disposal charges has been introduced as an incentive to recycle, but this may encourage dumping instead of recycling.		Incentives to reduce car use on the IOM have not been introduced. Generally car ownership is very high on the IOM, although journeys by car are generally very short due to the small size of the island itself. Need to assess potential counter incentives from agricultural grants and other sources to ensure fully integrated and not contradictory.
Decision III/18. Incentive measures			
Encourages Parties to review their existing legislation and economic policies, to identify and promote incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity			
Encourages Parties to ensure adequate incorporation of the market and non-market values of biological diversity into plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas			
Encourages Parties to develop training and capacity-building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives in this regard			
Encourages Parties to incorporate biological diversity considerations into impact assessments as a step in the design and implementation of incentive measures			

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Invites Parties to share experiences on incentive measures and make relevant case studies available to the Secretariat			
Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [PART]			
Encourages Parties to promote design and implementation of appropriate incentive measures			
Encourages Parties to identify threats to biological diversity and underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including the relevant actors, as a stage in designing incentive measures			
Encourages Parties to take into account economic, social, cultural and ethical valuation in the development of relevant incentive measures			
Encourages Parties to develop supportive legal and policy frameworks for the design and implementation of incentive measures			
Encourages Parties to carry out consultative processes to define clear target-oriented incentive measures to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss			

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Encourages Parties to identify and consider neutralizing perverse incentives			
Encourages Parties to prepare case studies			
Encourages Parties to undertake value addition of naturally occurring genetic resources based on the participatory approach to work as incentives for their conservation and sustainable use			
Requests Parties to include information on the design and implementation of incentive measures in their second national reports			
<i>Decision V/15. Incentive measures</i>			
Urges Parties to explore possible ways and means by which incentive measures promoted through the Kyoto Protocol under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change can support the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity			

Article 12 - Research and training

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
Article 12. Research and Training			
Establish and maintain programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and provide support for such education and training for the specific needs of developing countries		The Biological Records Centre at MNH, DAFF and local naturalists should work together in an attempt to ensure there are people with identification skills on Island and establish links with experts in adjacent islands. Eg. trained govt staff and local people in moths and their conservation and monitoring in 2002.	
Promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries	DAFF initiates conservation research on island such as Manx Chough PhD studentship, freshwater survey and other species specific projects (bat survey). DAFF, MNH and other bodies also assist NGO initiatives such as the Manx Bird Atlas. MNH, the Education Dept., and University of Liverpool jointly fund the Centre for Manx Studies which, amongst other things, initiates research in the history of the Island's vegetation and fauna. Findings will be published in the 'New History of the Isle of Man'.		
Promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources.	Attend and encourage other Manx researchers/conservationists to attend joint working parties on species such as chough, basking shark, grasshoppers etc.	The Conservation Grant scheme may be used to assist in funding Manx NGO or specialists attendance at species conservation meetings in the UK.	

Article 13 - Education and awareness

<i>Article 13. Public Education and Awareness</i>		<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Promote understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biological diversity, in particular through the media and educational programmes		<p>DAFF provides information and advice to the public, through individual requests, talks, articles and press releases. Leaflets have been published containing information on the Ayres NNR, the alien invasive Japanese Knotweed, and on the agri-environment scheme.</p> <p>There has been an increase in habitat conservation awareness especially through agri-environment programme on farmland.</p> <p>Government do support part time Education officer with MWT.</p> <p>The MWT runs two visitor centres and owns over 20 protected areas across the island.</p> <p>DAFF's Forestry Division, in co-operation with the Department of Tourism, publishes leaflets on the National Glens it owns, as well as on disease notification, e.g. posters on Dutch elm disease.</p> <p>DOLGE is undertaking public awareness and education programmes on sustainable development.</p> <p>The majority of footpaths on the island are the responsibility of the DoT. Footpaths are maintained in a natural state, and maps are available to the public.</p> <p>The IOM College provides courses in environmental biology as part of its Higher Education and Further Education activities. Sustainable use is also integrated into the curriculum.</p> <p>The IOM media has been very supportive of the various initiatives and programmes underway on the Island.</p> <p>Port Erin Marine Laboratory runs educational programmes on marine biodiversity in collaboration with Liverpool University. Around 30 undergraduates are taught and a number of short field courses on basic marine biology are also run.</p> <p>Staff from Manx National Heritage have been involved in developing educational resources for the curriculum with DED. Direct teaching has also been provided in the form of specialist workshops for schools on various subjects including plants, geology and the variety of life.</p>	<p>Improve conservation education on Island - e.g. education officer on secondment to provide resources and support for teachers.</p> <p>The first annual walking festival will take place in June. Walks will be led by local archaeological and cultural specialists, but not currently by any wildlife specialists.</p> <p>The mature students enrolled in some of the IOM College's environmental courses represent a potentially useful resource for biodiversity conservation on the IOM. Second year undergraduates on Students on these courses are required to complete 6 weeks of work based learning.</p> <p>MNH implements a continuing programme of events, talks and guided walks which include promotion of conservation of biological diversity.</p>	<p>Limited staff time and resources restricts the public education and awareness activities which can be carried out by several conservation organisations on the IOM.</p> <p>Biodiversity education will only take off with support from a committed "Champion".</p> <p>There is currently no central co-ordination of environmental education needs and activities.</p>

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
	MNH promotes conservation of biodiversity in its museum displays and site interpretation, including information boards and leaflets, talks, guided walks, and press releases.		
Cooperate with other States and international organizations in developing educational and public awareness programmes, with respect to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	<p>If appropriate contribute material for international meetings. Attendance at Ramsar CoP 2002 is a first step in this and potential work supporting Overseas Territories with Manx experience of island conservation - Bermuda conference 2003.</p> <p>Several UK educational initiatives have been mirrored on the IOM. e.g. the RSPB Garden Bird Watch. However usually the information gathered goes off the Island. The Wildlife Photographer of the Year exhibition is a very popular temporary exhibition at the Manx Museum.</p> <p>Links also exist with Chester College, which is part of the University of Liverpool, with the University of Central Lancashire, and with John Moores University.</p> <p>Via MNH, French students from a university on the outskirts of Paris have studied in the IOM as part of an agricultural degree incorporating elements of nature conservation.</p>		Setting up off-island links is complicated by the cost of flights and the commitments many mature students with family on the IOM have. The IOM College has therefore developed strong links with a few partners, rather than tenuous links with many.
Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [PART]			
Urges Parties to place special emphasis on the requirements of Article 13 of the Convention in the development of their national strategies and action plans		Conservation education will be an aspect of the Manx Conservation Strategy being developed by DAFF.	
Urges Parties to allocate appropriate resources for the strategic use of education and communication instruments at each phase of policy formulation, implementation and evaluation			

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
Urges Parties to integrate biological diversity concerns into education strategies			
Urges Parties to support initiatives by major groups that foster stakeholder participation and that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes	The IOM Higher Education Forum, which is linked with MNH and CMS, was responsible for developing a degrees programme on Manx history and heritage.		The IOM College runs teacher placements schemes to help teachers gain knowledge/experience of relevant areas. This is a potential avenue for raising awareness of conservation issues.
Urges Parties to share experience on initiatives on public education and awareness and public participation, and to make case studies available			
Encourages Parties to make use of all media to promote public education and awareness	A website for DAFF is under development, and will include information on all aspects of the work of the Department. This could be added to easily if the work of the Department were to expand.		
Calls upon Parties to illustrate and translate provisions of the Convention into local languages to promote public awareness and education			
Urges Parties to support local, national, subregional and regional public education and awareness initiatives			

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Urges Parties, when requesting assistance through the GEF, to propose projects which promote measures for implementing the provisions of the Convention on public education and awareness			
<i>Decision V/17. Education and public awareness</i>			
Invites Parties to support capacity-building for education and communication in biological diversity as part of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans			

Article 14 - Impact assessment

Summary of current action		Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
Article 14. Impact Assessment and Minimising Adverse Impacts			
Ensure environmental impact assessment of proposed projects that are likely to have significant adverse effects on biological diversity with a view to avoiding or minimizing such effects	<p>Environmental Impact Assessments are not required by law, but DOLGE try to follow the guidance/best practice of the UK in this area.</p> <p>UK experts are used and they follow UK and EU standards and best practice.</p> <p>Development which is likely to have a significant effect on the environment will be required; a) to be accompanied by an EIA in certain cases, b) to be accompanied by suitable supporting environmental information in all other cases.</p> <p>EIA compulsory for certain cases, and if project judged likely to give rise to significant environmental effects.</p> <p>The development of new roads is subject to EIA.</p> <p>The planning process in the IOM is difference from that in the UK in that agriculture is included in the planning process in the IOM. Any development other than day to day farming activities is subject to the planning process.</p>	Formalised recognition of the need for different scales of EIA is required. DAFF have started to talk to DoLGE about this.	<p>Agreeing to the CBD might affect the current situation regarding EIA. Some clear EIA requirements for particular developments and locations will be welcome. EIAs are now more rigorous and more likely to pick up the occurrence of protected species.</p> <p>EIAs are usually completed for larger projects, but the rules governing when an EIA is necessary are not clear. UK advice on when an EIA is necessary is similarly unclear.</p> <p>One of the issues to be resolved regarding EIAs on the IOM is ensuring the objectivity of the process when the applicant is charged with carrying out the assessment themselves.</p> <p>In scrutinising proposed projects DAFF carries out information gathering activities equivalent to that required for an EIA and also provides information for other individuals carrying out EIAs. While this ensures that biodiversity is taken into account it distracts DAFF's attention away from other work, such as site designation. A biological records centre could undertake this work.</p> <p>Consider the role and relevance for Strategic Impact Assessment</p>
Ensure that the environmental consequences of programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity are duly taken into account	<p>There is some evaluation of policies for impact on biodiversity through cross department working groups and consultation procedures (many in place).</p> <p>Covered salt stores are being introduced by DoT to avoid unnecessary pollution of water courses during road-salting operations.</p>		<p>Lack of systematic ecological impact assessment of prison siting is not good example of best practice.</p> <p>The IOM Government does not consistently follow its own planning rules and procedures for large government projects.</p>
Promote notification, exchange of information and consultation on activities which are likely to significantly affect the biological diversity of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction	Relevant bodies co-operate already in the provision of biological data and information to UK.		

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
In the case of imminent or grave danger or damage to biological diversity within areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, notify immediately the potentially affected States of such danger or damage, as well as initiate action to prevent or minimize such danger or damage	Marine Pollution Contingency Plan is in place - and has new sensitivity map.		
Promote national arrangements for emergency responses to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity and encourage international cooperation to supplement such national efforts and establish joint contingency plans	<p>The IOM Marine Pollution Contingency Plan was recently tested when heavy fuel oil was spilled at a power station located near the mouth of a river. The fuel oil reached a local port and was washed out to sea. Led by DoT, DAFF, DoLGE and other stakeholders helped clear up the river and port area following the spill.</p> <p>DAFF staff contributed to the IOM's emergency response to a spill of diesel fuel in Douglas harbour. DOT leads on marine emergency response, DOLGE leads on inland emergency responses.</p> <p>Two plans currently exist, one governing serious polluting incidents to controlled waters, the other governing significant marine pollution. DOLGE also maintains a contingency plan for unexpected increases in radioactivity.</p>		<p>Many tonnes of surplus WWII munitions were dumped in the seas off the IOM and occasionally live shells wash up on the Island's beaches. DoT is responsible for dealing with hazardous waste.</p> <p>Although the IOM has agreed to sign up too the ASCOBANS agreement, there are no measures in place for dealing with any cetacean strandings.</p> <p>The gathering of cetacean strandings data on the IOM has in the past been dependent on the enthusiasm and commitment of the individuals involved.</p>
Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [PART]			
Invites Parties to exchange information and experience relating to environmental impact assessment and resulting mitigation measures and incentive schemes	The IOM loosely follows the UK's Planning Policy Guidance notes, but they have not been adopted as law. DOLGE is hoping to develop Policy Planning Statements setting out the IOM's approach on such issues as trees, development and nature conservation.		Provision of Planning Policy Statements relating to conservation of biodiversity are needed to clarify and support planning officers' approach to increasingly urgent development issues.
Invites Parties to provide information on measures and agreements on liability and redress applicable to damage to biological diversity			
Invites Parties to include in their national reports information on actions taken with respect to liability and redress for damage to biological diversity			

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
Decision V/18. Impact assessment, liability and redress			
Invites Parties to implement paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Convention on Biological Diversity in conjunction with other components of the Convention and to integrate environmental impact assessment into the work programmes on thematic areas			
Invites Parties to address loss of biological diversity and the interrelated socio-economic, cultural and human-health aspects relevant to biological diversity when carrying out environmental impact assessments			
Invites Parties to consider biological diversity concerns from the early stages of the drafting process, when developing new legislative and regulatory frameworks	Consultation with DAFF Conservation Office on Coastal Management Bill is an example of this starting to happen.		
Invites Parties to ensure the involvement of all interested and affected stakeholders in a participatory approach to all stages of the assessment process			
Invites Parties to organize expert meetings, workshops and seminars, as well as training, educational and public awareness programmes and exchange programmes, and carry out pilot environmental impact assessment projects, in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures for impact assessment			
Encourages Parties to use strategic environmental assessments to assess not only the impact of individual projects, but also their cumulative and global effects, incorporating biological diversity considerations at the decision-making and/or environmental planning level			

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Encourages Parties to include the development of alternatives, mitigation measures and consideration of the elaboration of compensation measures in environmental impact assessment			
Requests Parties to include in their national reports information on practices, systems, mechanisms and experiences in the area of strategic environmental assessment and impact assessment			

Article 15 - Access to genetic resources

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
Article 15. Access to Genetic Resources			
Endeavour to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Contracting Parties, avoiding restrictions that run counter to the objectives of this Convention	Have provided material (Isle of Man cabbage) and specimens (lesser mottled grasshopper) recently for research.		
Endeavour to carry out scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties with the full participation of, and where possible in, such Contracting Parties			
Take legislative, administrative or policy measures with the aim of sharing in a fair and equitable way the results of research and development and the benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources with the Contracting Party providing such resources			
Decision III/11. Access to genetic resources			
Urges Governments to send information on national measures to the Secretariat at their earliest convenience			
Decision III/15. Access to genetic resources			
Urges Governments to send to the Secretariat, five months before the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, information on relevant legislative, administrative and policy measures, participatory processes, and research programmes			

<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Urges Governments to implement human and institutional capacity-building programmes to promote successful development and implementation of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including scientific, technical, business, legal and management skills and capacities		
Invites Governments to analyze experiences of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including regional efforts and initiatives, and to disseminate these widely to those involved in developing and implementing measures and guidelines on access		
Encourages Governments to explore and develop, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, guidelines and practices to ensure mutual benefits to providers and users of access measures and to implement them effectively at all appropriate levels		
Encourages Governments to identify and communicate to the Secretariat competent national authorities responsible for granting access to genetic resources and/or competent national authorities to provide information on the granting of access to genetic resources		
Urges Governments to bring to a rapid conclusion the negotiation for the adaptation of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture		
<i>Decision V/26. Access to genetic resources</i>		
Requests Parties to designate a national focal point and one or more competent national authorities to be responsible for access and benefit-sharing arrangements or to provide information on such arrangements within its jurisdiction, and requests Parties to notify the Executive Secretary of the names and addresses of its focal points and competent authorities		

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
<p>Urges Parties to ensure that national biodiversity strategies as well as legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing contribute to conservation and sustainable-use objectives</p>			
<p>Urges Parties to pay particular attention to their obligations under Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention, and <i>requests</i> them to report to the Conference of the Parties on the measures they have taken to this effect</p>			
<p>Urges Parties that are recipients of genetic resources to adopt administrative or policy measures that are supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources for scientific, commercial and other uses, and associated knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, as appropriate, is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention, unless otherwise determined by that provider country</p>			
<p>Invites Parties to cooperate further to find practical and equitable solutions to this issue, recognizing its complexity, with particular consideration of the multiplicity of prior informed consent considerations</p>			
<p>In developing national legislation on access, Parties should take into account and allow for the development of a multilateral system to facilitate access and benefit-sharing in the context of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources</p>			
<p>Calls upon Parties to coordinate their positions in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources</p>			

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
<i>Requests Parties to provide information on user institutions, the market for genetic resources, non-monetary benefits, new and emerging mechanisms for benefit sharing, incentive measures, clarification of definitions, sui generis systems and "intermediaries" to the Executive Secretary</i>			
<i>Invites Parties to submit to the Executive Secretary information on specific issues related to the role of intellectual property rights in the implementation of access and benefit-sharing arrangements by 31 December 2000</i>			
<i>Invites Parties, Governments and other organizations to provide capacity-building and technology development and transfer for the maintenance and utilization of ex situ collections</i>			

Article 16 - Access to technology

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
Article 16. Access to and Transfer of Technology			
Provide and/or facilitate access for and transfer to other Contracting Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment			
Access to and transfer of technology to developing countries shall be provided and/or facilitated under fair and most favourable terms. In the case of technology subject to patents and other intellectual property rights, such access and transfer shall be provided on terms which recognize and are consistent with the adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights.	Not immediately applicable.		
Take legislative, administrative or policy measures with the aim that Contracting Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which makes use of those resources	Not immediately applicable.		
Take legislative, administrative or policy measures with the aim that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of technology for the benefit of both governmental institutions and the private sector of developing countries	Not immediately applicable.		
Cooperate in the area of patents and intellectual property rights in order to ensure that such rights are supportive of and do not run counter to the objectives of the convention			
Decision III/17. Intellectual property rights			

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Encourages Governments to conduct and communicate to the Executive Secretary case studies of the impacts of intellectual property rights on the achievement of the Convention's objectives			

Articles 17 and 18 - Information and cooperation

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
Article 17. Exchange of Information			
Facilitate the exchange of information, from all publicly available sources, relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking into account the special needs of developing countries.			
Article 18. Technical and Scientific Cooperation			
Promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity through the appropriate international and national institutions			
Promote technical and scientific cooperation with other Contracting Parties, in particular developing countries			
Encourage and develop methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies			
Promote the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies			

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
Decision II/3. Clearing House Mechanism			
Invites Contracting Parties to offer their cooperation as active partners in the operation of the Clearing House Mechanism			
Requests active partners to focus on developing national capabilities through exchanging and disseminating information on experiences and lessons learned in implementing the Convention, facilitating access to and dissemination of information, and facilitating transfer of technology			
Calls upon all Contracting Parties to designate their national focal point for the Clearing House Mechanism			
Decision III/4. Clearing-house mechanism to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation			
Requests Governments to provide funding for capacity building related to the implementation of the clearing-house mechanism			
Requests Governments to facilitate regional workshops to obtain a clear view of country and regional-level scientific and technological needs and priorities identified and modalities to deliver information and evaluate national capacities for the implementation of the Convention			
Requests all Parties to designate their clearing-house mechanism national focal points and make them operational as soon as possible			

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Requests those Parties with access to the Internet to connect their national clearing-house mechanism homepage to the Secretariat's clearing-house mechanism homepage			
<i>Decision IV/2. Review of the operations of the clearing-house mechanism</i>			
Requests Governments to provide funding for the development and implementation of the clearing-house mechanism at all levels			
Recommends that Parties include in their national reports the lessons learned through activities undertaken to implement their national clearing-house mechanisms			
Recommends that each Party establish a multisectoral and multidisciplinary clearing-house mechanism steering committee or working group at the national level			
Invites Parties to use the clearing-house mechanism logo			
Recommends that, in building up the content of information in the clearing-house mechanism at the National, subregional and regional levels, country profiles, biodiversity strategy and action plans, appropriate legislation, scientific and technological information and financial sources, among others, be used			

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Requests Parties with access to the Internet to link their national clearing-house mechanism home page to the Secretariat's clearing-house mechanism home page			
<i>Decision V/14. Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism (Article 18)</i>			
Recommends that Parties, subject to availability of resources and relevance, undertake as priorities for implementation of their national CHM during the biennium 2001-2002 the measures identified in annex I to the decision			

Article 19 - Biotechnology

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
Article 19. Handling of Biotechnology and Distribution of its Benefits			
Take legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research	Probably not appropriate		
Take all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Contracting Parties to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Contracting Parties	Probably not appropriate		
Consider the need for and modalities of a protocol setting out appropriate procedures in the field of the safe transfer, handling and use of any living modified organism resulting from biotechnology that may have adverse effect on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity			
Provide any available information about the use and safety regulations required by other Contracting Parties in handling living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology, as well as any available information on the potential adverse impact of the specific organisms concerned	New legislation is in place to restrict the introduction of living modified organisms to the IOM. Only those varieties listed in the EU's Common Catalogue of Varieties of Agricultural Plant Species may be introduced to the IOM without incurring a fine and/or prison sentence. Disincentives may be used to maintain a GM free island. Further regulations are under development that parallel developments in the UK in this area.		
Decision IV/3. Issues related to biosafety			
Decides that written submissions by Governments of provisions to be included in the Protocol on Biosafety must be received by the Executive Secretary by 1 July 1998			

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Calls on Parties to consider providing voluntary contributions to facilitate participation of all Parties in the Ad-Hoc Working Group on Biosafety and the extraordinary meeting of the COP to be held in February 1999			
<i>Decision V/1. Work plan of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety</i>			
Calls on all Parties to sign the Cartagena Protocol on Biodiversity, and to deposit instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval, or instruments of accession, as soon as possible			

Article 20 - Financial resources

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Article 20. Financial Resources			
Provide financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Convention, in accordance with its national plans, priorities and programmes	<p>This is a major stumbling block. It will require people and finance. Currently budget for nature Conservation (excluding agri-environment scheme support) is £261,000. (2002-2003). 3 full time permanent staff currently. 2 contract staff- wardening and data management. 1 graduate trainee.</p> <p>The DAFF small conservation grants scheme has not yet been passed by Tynwald.</p> <p>Only part of the Curator of Natural History's post is available to manage the BRC at MNH. Some bulk data input has been achieved through short-term contracts. A Development Plan for the BRC has been produced, with input from DAFF and MWT as partners. This carries interim recommendations for implementation in the absence of a dedicated BRC officer post.</p>	Implementation of the BRC Development Plan through further short-term contracts, and the new appointment of Curator of Documentation at MNH. Requires manpower approval and financial resources.	<p>Due to its status as a Crown Dependency the Isle of Man cannot access most of the funding sources currently available to UK biodiversity conservation bodies (e.g. the Darwin Initiative, Heritage Lottery Fund, Environment Agency, Landfill Tax Credit Scheme). DAFF intends to operate a small grant scheme which will allocate a total of £8000 to small projects run by community groups next year. The DOT has funded conservation and monitoring work in the past. A small fund is also available from the IOM lottery. The most significant source of funding for conservation work is the corporate and financial sector. The extension of the CBD to the IOM may be a selling point for these sectors, although the continued presence of multinational financial institutions on the island depends almost entirely on the levels of tax and financial regulation in place.</p> <p>Full implementation of the BRC Development Plan is not possible without a dedicated BRC officer post to manage central coordination and dissemination of information, validation of data, promotion of surveys, public involvement and awareness.</p> <p>Supply the necessary financial and human resources to undertake the actions proposed in this document.</p>
Developed country Parties shall provide new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed full incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of this Convention and to benefit from its provisions	Need to concentrate on local resources first.		
Developed countries may provide, and developing countries avail themselves of, financial resources related to the implementation of the Convention through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels.			

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Take full account of the specific needs and special situation of least developed countries in their actions with regard to funding and transfer of technology.			
Take into consideration the special conditions resulting from the dependence on, distribution and location of, biological diversity within developing country Parties, in particular small island States.			
Consider special situation of developing countries, including those that are most environmentally vulnerable, such as those with arid and semi- arid zones, coastal and mountainous areas.			
<i>Decision III/6. Additional financial resources</i>			
Urges all funding institutions, including bilateral donors, to strive to make their activities more supportive of the Convention			
Urges developed country Parties to cooperate in the development of standardized information on their financial support for the objectives of the Convention, and submit this information in their national reports			
<i>Decision V/11. Additional financial resources</i>			
Urges Parties to establish a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity, and to provide further information in their national reports on financial support to biodiversity to the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting			

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
<p>Urges developed country Parties to promote support for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention in the funding policy of their bilateral funding institutions and those of regional and multilateral funding institutions</p>			
<p>Urges developing country Parties to incorporate ways and means to support implementation of the objectives of the Convention into their dialogue with funding institutions</p>			
<p>Invites Parties to include in their second national reports information on the involvement of the private sector in providing additional financial support</p>	<p>Manx Bird Atlas have been very successful in securing corporate funding in the form of sponsorships of individual species.</p>	<p>MWT is looking into the possibility of extending the Biodiversity Benchmark scheme, developed by the Wildlife Trusts in the UK, to the IOM.</p>	
<p>Urges Parties, subject to their national legislation, to promote the consideration of tax exemptions in national taxation systems for biodiversity-related donations</p>			

Article 21 - Financial mechanism

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
Article 21. Financial Mechanism			
Parties shall guide and review the operations of the trust fund through the Conference of the Parties	Not yet applicable, although the Isle of Man is represented to a certain degree by the UK Delegation to the Conference of Parties.		
Parties shall consider strengthening existing financial institutions to provide financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity			
Decision III/7. Guidelines for the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism			
Provide information on experiences gained through activities funded by the financial mechanism (from the annex)	Not yet applicable		

Article 22 - Other international conventions

Article 22. Relationship with other international conventions		Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
<p>The rights and obligations of any contracting party deriving from any existing international agreement are not affected by the provisions of this convention except where the exercise of those rights and obligations would cause a serious damage or threat to biological diversity.</p> <p>[Note that the actions covered here do not derive directly from the text]</p>		<p>The Island is currently signatory to the following international conservation conventions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals; Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe(EUROBATS); Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds; Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats; Ramsar Convention on the Conservation of Wetlands; Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES) OSPAR (but not Annex V) 	<p>The IOM is in the process of signing up to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Although the IOM will not have to meet the targets set by this agreement it will be necessary to put appropriate policies in place.</p> <p>Power stations are being converted to run on gas rather than oil or coal, and public sector housing renewals are replacing coal fires with gas systems. DAFF is also contributing through tree planting schemes</p> <p>Implications of ASCOBANS will need to be evaluated</p>	<p>If the Island requests the extension of the UK signature for additional agreements or conventions, an evaluation will be required into the implications for compliance and related resource requirements.</p>
Decision III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the Commission on Sustainable Development and biodiversity-related conventions, other international agreements, institutions and processes of relevance				
<p>Urges the Parties to ensure that the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, and of migratory species and their habitats, are fully incorporated into national strategies, plan and programmes to preserve biological diversity</p>		<p>See above, the Island is a signatory state (through extension to the UK's signature) to both Ramsar and AEWa.</p>	<p>No Ramsar site yet although 1 planned</p>	
<p>Calls upon the national focal points of the CBD, and the competent authorities of the Ramsar Convention, Bonn Convention and CITES to cooperate in the implementation of these conventions at the national level to avoid duplication</p>				
<p>Invites contracting parties to relevant biological diversity-related conventions to explore opportunities for accessing funding through the Global Environment Facility for relevant projects</p>				

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
Decision IV/15. Relationship of the Convention with the	Commission on Sustainable Development and biodiversity-related conventions, other international agreements, institutions and processes of relevance		
<p>Requests Parties to submit information to the Executive Secretary on; current threats to biodiversity from tourism, strategies demonstrating where tourism and the conservation of biodiversity are mutually supportive, the involvement of stakeholders, collaborative efforts at regional and subregional levels, planning for tourism that incorporates consideration of the CBD, and policies and activities which are supportive of Agenda 21's aims</p>	<p>The DTL has provided financial support to the Manx Bird Atlas which has been successful in attracting bird watchers to the Island. DTL is looking into opportunities for similar projects for marine species such as basking sharks and seals.</p> <p>The DoT is developing "permissive paths" which are only open to the public at certain times. The landowner will be able to close these paths to protect wildlife from disturbance.</p> <p>Use of greenways for motor sports is regulated, and some users undertake voluntarily to do repairs. A liaison committee has been set up by DoT and DAFF to avoid overuse.</p> <p>Manx National Heritage currently monitors visitor numbers to its museum sites, the Calf of Man and the Sound. Counters are also being installed on some gates on Manx National Trust land.</p>		<p>A project which involved eco-tourists in data gathering in support of efforts to conserve the basking shark was not successful as the sharks were intermittent visitors.</p>
<p>Invites Parties to provide information to the Executive Secretary on the biodiversity-related activities of the CSD such as: a review of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of SIDS, oceans, seas and freshwater resources, consumption and production patterns</p>	<p>Not yet applicable</p>		

Article 23 - Conference of the Parties

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
Article 23. Conference of the Parties			
Participation in the meetings of the Conference of the Parties	Not yet applicable, although the Isle of Man has been represented to a certain extent by the UK Delegation which has attended all the meetings of the Conference of Parties.		
Decision 1/6. Financing of and budget for the Convention			
Urges all the Parties to pay their contributions to the Trust Fund promptly	Not yet applicable		
Decision 1/9. Medium-term programme of work of the Conference of the Parties			
Calls upon developed countries to contribute voluntary funds to assist the ad hoc group of experts considering development of a protocol on safe transfer, handling and use of any living modified organism resulting from biotechnology	Not yet applicable		
Decision 1/11. Preparation for the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties			
Invites developed countries to make voluntary contributions to fund regional and sub-regional meetings to prepare for the COP, and to facilitate the participation of the developing countries in such meetings as well as in the meetings convened under the Convention	Not yet applicable		
	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Decision II/20. Financing of and budget for the Convention			
Urges all the Parties to pay promptly their contributions to the Trust Fund	Not yet applicable		
Decision III/22. Medium-term programme of work for 1996-1997			
Invites Parties to submit by 31 March 1997 their views to the Executive Secretary on the operations of the Conference of the Parties, the programme of work for 1995-1997, and longer-term work programmes	Not relevant		
Decision III/24. Budget of the Trust Fund for the Convention on Biological Diversity			
Urges all parties to pay promptly their contributions to the Trust Fund	Not relevant		
Decides that all Parties should be invited to contribute to two special trust funds established to receive additional voluntary contributions, and to support participation of Parties in the Convention process	Not yet applicable		
Invites Parties to forward proposed decisions to the Executive Secretary in sufficient time for circulation at least three weeks in advance of the COP	Not relevant		

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Invites Parties to notify the Executive Secretary of additional items for the provisional agenda at least six weeks before the COP	Not relevant		
Decision IV/17. Programme budget for the biennium 1999-2000			
Invites Parties to note that contributions are due 1 January each year and to pay promptly in full	Not yet applicable		
Urges Parties to contribute to the special trust funds	Not yet applicable		
Decision V/22. Budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2001-2002			
Urges Parties that have still not paid their contributions to the core budget to do so without delay	Not yet applicable		
Invites Parties to note that contributions to the core budget are due on 1 January of the year in which these contributions have been budgeted for, and to pay them promptly, and urges Parties, in a position to do so, to pay by 1 October 2000 for the calendar year 2001 and by October 2001 for the calendar year 2002	Not relevant		
Urges Parties to contribute to the trust funds of the Convention	Not yet applicable		

Article 24 - Secretariat

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
Article 24. Secretariat			
Direct support to the Secretariat			

Article 25 - SBSTTA

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
<i>Article 25. Subsidiary body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice</i>			
Participation in the meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.	Not yet applicable, although the Isle of Man has been represented to a certain extent by the UK Delegation which has attended all the meetings of SBSTTA.		

Article 26 - Reports

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
<i>Article 26. Reports</i>			
Each contracting party shall present reports on measures that it has taken for the implementation of the Convention, and their effectiveness in meeting the objectives of this Convention.	Not yet applicable		
<i>Decision III/1. Report of the first meeting of SBSTTA</i>			
Calls upon the international community to make contributions for the preparation and publication of the first global biodiversity outlook, to be issued in 1997	Not relevant		
<i>Decision III/8. Preliminary consideration of components of biological diversity particularly under threat and action which could be taken under the Convention</i>			
Encourages Parties within their national reports to identify priority issues specifically related to those components of biological diversity under threat	Not yet applicable		
<i>Decision III/17. Form and intervals of national reports by parties</i>			
Decides that the first national reports by Parties will focus on the measures taken for the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention, as well as the information available in national country studies on biological diversity, and provides suggested guidelines	Not yet applicable		
Decides that Parties shall submit their national reports in one of the working languages of the Conference of the Parties and, for the benefit of others, encourages Parties to also make available their reports electronically and, where possible, on the Internet	Not yet applicable		

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Urges all Parties to submit their first national reports to the Secretariat no later than 30 June 1997	Not relevant		
Urges Parties to submit their first national reports on time, with the date of submission being set at 1 January 1998	Not relevant		
Encourages Parties to submit final national reports by 31 December 1998	Not relevant		
Information contained in national reports should include a report on the progress of the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans, and on lessons learned, including gaps in national capacity for policy research, along with technical and financial requirements for meeting needs identified in the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and the use of nationally developed indicators	Not yet applicable		
Urges developed country Parties to include in their national reports information on their financial support for the objectives of the Convention	Not yet applicable		The IOM is already providing financial support for Governmental, non-governmental and private sector activities which fulfil the objectives of the Convention, albeit not expressly.
Decision V/19, National reporting			
Requests Parties to submit their next national report using the recommended format, by 15 May 2001, in an official language of the Conference of the Parties, in both hard copy and electronic format, and thereafter for consideration at alternate ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties, and include them in their clearing-house mechanism national focal point where feasible	Not relevant		

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
<p>Recommends that Parties prepare their national reports through a consultative process involving all relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, or by drawing upon information developed through other consultative processes</p>	<p>Not yet applicable</p>		
<p>Invites Parties to prepare detailed thematic reports on one or more of the items for in-depth consideration at its meetings, thereby providing national contributions to the work of the COP and its subsidiary bodies. Accordingly, invites Parties to submit reports on forest ecosystems, alien species and benefit-sharing for consideration at COP 6 in accordance with the formats contained, respectively, in annexes II, III and IV of the note by the Executive Secretary on national reporting, by, respectively, 15 May 2001, 30 September 2000, and 30 December 2000, in an official language of the Conference of the Parties, and in both hard copy and electronic format</p>	<p>Not relevant</p>		

Decision V/6 – Ecosystem approach

<i>Decision V/6. Ecosystem approach</i>			<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Calls upon Parties to apply, as appropriate, the ecosystem approach, giving consideration to the principles and guidance contained in the annex to the decision			DAFF is responsible for managing its land-bank in accordance with sound ecological practice. This includes enforcing the Heath Burning Act and underlying regulations. Manx National Heritage approaches conservation of the Island's landscape, cultural history and wildlife in an integrated way.	DAFF will update the legislation controlling heath burning and management of the uplands.	
Calls upon Parties to develop practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions, in particular in the context of activities developed within the thematic areas of the Convention					
Invites Parties to identify case-studies and implement pilot projects, and to organize, regional, national and local workshops, and consultations aiming to enhance awareness, share experiences, including through the clearing-house mechanism, on the ecosystem approach					
Invites Parties to strengthen regional, national and local capacities on the ecosystem approach and provide technical and financial support for capacity-building to implement the ecosystem approach					
Encourages Parties to promote regional cooperation, for example through the establishment of joint declarations or memoranda of understanding in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders					

Decision IV/4 - Inland water ecosystems

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use			
Urges Parties and Governments to include information on biological diversity in wetlands when providing information and reports to the CSD and to consider including inland water biological diversity issues at future CSD meetings			
Urges Parties and Governments to include inland water biological diversity considerations in their participation and collaboration with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with inland water			
Urges Parties when requesting support for projects relating to inland water ecosystems from the GEF to give priority to identifying important areas for conservation, preparing and implementing integrated watershed, catchment and river basin management plans, and investigating processes contributing to biodiversity loss			
Recommends that Parties adopt a programme of work specified in an annex to the decision	<p>DAFF is responsible for enforcing the pollution provisions of the Inland Fisheries Act 1976.</p> <p>DAFF is responsible for improving and protecting freshwater angling facilities and does so through fish breeding programmes, work with other Government Departments and statutory boards to improve facilities for anglers, and patrolling rivers and reservoirs to ensure compliance with licensing regulations.</p> <p>DAFF is also responsible for assisting in the recovery of acidified watercourses by improving the riparian habitat through clear-felling coniferous stands of timber back from main watercourses and establishing a mosaic of broad-leaved species and open space within riparian zones.</p> <p>DoI and DAFF are having a River Management Handbook drawn up specifically for Manx rivers.</p> <p>DAFF staged an open day at its fish hatchery last year which was well attended by interested members of the</p>	<p>A review will be carried out into all aspects of the services currently provided in respect of inland fisheries.</p> <p>DAFF will adjust plantation boundaries to improve riparian habitats and landscape quality.</p> <p>DAFF Fisheries will produce an Annual Survey Report on freshwater fish for the end of March 2004.</p>	<p>DAFF fisheries has a good relationship with the two main angling clubs on the IOM.</p> <p>DAFF also has good contacts with the UK Environment Agency and information is shared provided there are no resource implications.</p> <p>There are very few coarse fish on the IOM and DAFF has little contact with coarse anglers. There is also little control on the export and import or introduction to open water sites of coarse fish.</p> <p>Although DAFF Fisheries is not directly involved in the implementation of the Ramsar Convention on wetlands in the IOM, there is good contact between the Wildlife & Conservation Office and the Fisheries Office.</p> <p>The lack of a marine protected area is in part due to their not being a marine conservation officer in DAFF.</p>

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
	public.		
Decision V/2. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems (implementation of decision IV/4)			
Encourages Parties to support and participate in the River Basin Initiative included in the joint work plan for the period 2000-2001 of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on Wetlands			
Encourages Parties to address the lack of information on the status of inland water biological diversity as a basis for future decisions on inland water at the national level and to include this information in their national reports	DAFF has been collecting data on fish and invertebrate diversity in the IOM's rivers. Historical data is not available.		
Urges implementation of capacity-building measures for developing and implementing national and sectoral plans for conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems	<p>DAFF provides advice to other Government bodies on river and other works which may adversely affect the river environment. DAFF Fisheries works closely with the planning officer in the DAFF Wildlife and Conservation Office</p> <p>DAFF examines all planning applications with a view to determining their impact on rivers.</p> <p>DAFF's Forestry Division has changed its planting policy in order to open up riparian zones in accordance with the Forestry Commission's guidelines.</p> <p>The DAFF fisheries team provides input on all relevant planning applications, but has not carried out an audit to verify whether its advice has been acted on.</p>	<p>Responsibility for river pollution will be transferred to the Department of Local Government and the Environment by the implementation of relevant provisions of the Water Pollution Act 1993.</p> <p>A scientific assessment relating to the potential for the introduction of a migratory enhancement regime for native salmon. This will lead to the development of a migratory enhancement strategy.</p>	<p>Both coniferous plantations in riparian zones and acid rain contribute to the acidification of rivers on the IOM.</p> <p>The Sulby river is polluted because acid soil and coniferous plantations have acidified the river to the point that it has dissolved aluminium from local rocks, which has then precipitated out as insoluble aluminium salts onto the riverbed. Limestone beds have been installed which neutralise the acidification to a degree.</p> <p>A PhD on the effects of the limestone on the fisheries is nearing completion and will inform future actions.</p> <p>Although DAFF and DoT have developed a good working relationship on issues concerning inland water biodiversity, contractors employed to carry out works for DoT may ignore DAFF's advice.</p>

Decisions II/10 and IV/5 - Marine and coastal ecosystems

Decision II/10. Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity		Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
Encourages Parties to establish and/or strengthen institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems, plans and strategies for marine and coastal areas, and their integration within national development plans		IOM legislation governing the marine environment is not up to date. Recently UK regulations governing pipelines and cables have been adopted, but some other marine structures are not covered. Regulations require an EIA and permissions may be subject to certain conditions.	DAFF is promoting an integrated approach to fisheries development involving all sectors.	The adoption of a Sea Installation Act, similar to that adopted in Australia, will fill the holes that exist in current legislation. The EU Bathing Water Regulation does not apply in the IOM. Waste generated by the Creamery is discharged into the sea. It is non hazardous and therefore not covered by current legislation, and is generated in too great a volume to be treated at the new waste treatment plant. An EIA has apparently been completed but planning permission was not required. Overfishing of scallops and destructive dredging techniques are responsible for a decline in marine biodiversity around the IOM. The IOM Government has supported the creation of an area that is closed to scallop fishing. This area has remained closed for 14 years, although occasional illegal dredging does take place. As a result, populations of scallops in the area have increased, and spats from the area have colonised the surrounding sea floor. At the same time crab populations have dropped because there are no longer any broken scallops for them to feed on.
		DoT owns and manages the IOM Territorial sea (out to 12miles) and is advised by the Territorial Sea Committee. DAFF provides financial assistance towards fisheries research undertaken by Port Erm Marine Laboratory DAFF operates a fisheries protection vessel in order to monitor and regulate fishing activities within the islands territorial sea. DAFF is in negotiation with the UK and EU authorities in respect of the extension of the Islands control of fisheries activities within the territorial sea. DOLGE is studying the results of the North Sea Marine Litter Project in order to adapt and apply its findings to the IOM. The IOM water pollution act covers the disposal of solids at sea and the granting of licences. DOLGE is responsible for liquid discharges and DoT for solid discharges. The Merchant Shipping Act governs other discharges of waste from ships at sea. It is DoT policy not to carry out erosion prevention work. DoT has recently adopted a bill on coastal protection under which areas of coastline can be designated for appropriate work. This bill will take into account the anticipated impact of increased storm events arising from global climate change. DTI is responsible for registering ships on the IOM. This is done in line with international standards.		

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Anticipates input from Parties to the Executive Secretary for formulating advice and future options concerning the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity			
Parties are encouraged to undertake and exchange information on demonstration projects as practical examples of integrated marine and coastal area management (from the Annex)			
Parties should enhance and improve knowledge on the genetic structure of local populations of marine species subjected to stock enhancement and sea-ranching activities (from the Annex)	<p>No fish-farming takes place on the IOM due to the lack of appropriate sheltered bays on the island, and the sometimes stormy local climate.</p> <p>DAFF operates salmon and trout hatcheries for the purposes of restocking local rivers and lakes. DAFF is currently focussing on the development of natural populations and sustainable ecology. Restocking is now carried out only as a last resort or after habitat improvements. Brood stock for the hatcheries are returned to the point from which they were collected in order to maintain the genetic integrity of native fish populations.</p>		DAFF's efforts may have come too late for the aboriginal Manx fish stocks.
<i>Decision IV/5. Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity, including a programme of work</i>			
Urges Parties to contribute to the implementation of specific elements of a programme of work specified in an annex to the decision	<p>A Review of Sites of Marine Nature Conservation Importance Around the Isle of Man has been written for the MWT, with input from the MCS and WWF. This document identifies 12 sites around the Island with the intention of encouraging "further progress in the establishment of marine protected areas around the island."</p> <p>The discharge of sewage at sea will be halted by the IRIS scheme which will treat and incinerate all sewage at a new dedicated plant.</p>		<p>One attempt to create a marine protected area came to nothing. Such an area is needed particularly to protect species whose UK populations are found entirely on the IOM.</p> <p>Seawater quality around the IOM is fairly high. However the improvement of sewerage systems which is in part responsible for the quality of seawater around the IOM, could lead to a decline in populations of seabirds.</p>
Urges Parties, when requesting assistance through the GEF, to propose projects which promote the implementation of the programme of work			
<i>Decision V/3. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (implementation of decision IV/5)</i>			

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Invites Parties to contribute to the implementation of the specific work plan on coral bleaching being integrated into the programme of work on the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity			
Urges Parties to implement response measures to the phenomenon of coral bleaching by undertaking the actions specified in the decision			
Invites Parties to submit case-studies on the coral-bleaching phenomenon to the Executive Secretary			

Decisions III/11 and IV/6 - Agricultural biological diversity

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
Decision III/11. Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity			
Requests Parties to identify and assess relevant ongoing activities and existing instruments at the national level and to report back to the Conference of the Parties, suggesting an indicative list of thematic areas in annex			
Requests Parties to identify issues and priorities that need to be addressed at the national level and to report back to the Conference of the Parties			
Encourages the Parties to use and/or study and develop methods and indicators to monitor the impacts of agricultural development projects, including the intensification and extensification of production systems, on biological diversity and to promote their application	<p>DOLGE is responsible for monitoring water courses and reporting on incidents of pollution from agriculture, industry and other sources.</p> <p>As part of its archaeological research the CMS has been studying ancient cereal crops and arable weeds, using pollen and other samples taken from historical sites around the Island, such as Peel Castle.</p>	Manx National Heritage has set up a farm at Cregneash as an example of the farming practices and landscape present on the IOM in 1910. Management guidelines setting out a series of basic rules for the farmer to follow have been drafted, based on the data from the 1999 DAFF Phase 2 Survey. A full management plan for Cregneash and MNH land on the Meayll Peninsula is in the pipeline, and will take into account the complexities and inter-relationships of the landscape, community and wildlife.	
Invites countries to share experiences addressing the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity			
Encourages interested Parties to conduct case studies on the two initial issues identified by SBSTTA, pollinators and soil micro-organisms in agriculture			

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
<p>Recommends that Parties establish or enhance mechanisms for increasing public awareness and understanding of the importance of the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components</p>	<p>DAFF promotes the Code of Good Agricultural Practice by field staff during farm visits, advises farmers on conditions for grant aid to meet compliance with the Code, and carries out compliance checks.</p> <p>DAFF also advises farmers on compliance with legislation associated with the environment, on management agreements made under the Wildlife Act 1990, and on wildlife conservation and habitat management.</p> <p>The IOM Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group (FWAG), an independent association of farmers, was set up approximately 12 years ago and helped press DAFF to introduce the agri-environment scheme.</p> <p>There are a small number of organic farmers on the island. These farmers and a number of consumers of organic produce have recently formed a group to promote organic farming to other farmers, and to raise awareness among consumers of the benefits and availability of organic products on the IOM.</p> <p>Raising public awareness is one of the key roles of the MNH Countryside Warden. Site interpretation at Cregneash includes agrobiodiversity elements.</p>	<p>DAFF will provide training for new staff to deal with change in emphasis in the management of the countryside.</p> <p>MNH has a programme of action for Cregneash, which includes revision of on-site interpretation and the potential to increase public awareness of the role of traditional farming techniques in maintaining biodiversity.</p>	
<p>Encourages Parties to develop national strategies, programmes and plans which ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components</p>	<p>The DAFF Business Plan sets out the IOM strategy for Agriculture and how it relates to overall National targets for the IOM.</p> <p>The new agricultural stewardship scheme will address these issues on the IOM.</p> <p>DOLGE's planning office has resisted moves to expand housing developments onto agricultural land.</p>		<p>There is potential for all Government Business Plans to include biodiversity targets.</p>
<p>Encourages Parties to promote transformation of unsustainable agricultural practices into sustainable production practices adapted to local biotic and abiotic conditions, in conformity with the ecosystem or integrated land use approach</p>	<p>DAFF is responsible for promoting efficient and sustainable fishing and agriculture industries on the Isle of Man</p> <p>DAFF is introducing an organic aid scheme to assist those farmers wishing to farm organically.</p> <p>The IOM is self sufficient in cereals for feed and bedding, exports 2/3 of its milk production, produces a surplus of lamb, and is self sufficient in most beef and pork products.</p>		<p>The recent introduction of an amnesty for unused pesticides has reduced the quantities of prohibited pesticides on the IOM. Pesticides that were handed in have been transported to the UK and incinerated.</p> <p>Some environmental legislation on the IOM does not apply to farms. E.g. Farms can have their own incinerators for rubbish burning.</p>

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Encourages parties to promote the use of farming practices that not only increase productivity, but also arrest degradation as well as reclaim, rehabilitate, restore and enhance biological diversity	DAFF is providing financial assistance to farmers towards the capital costs of improvements to farm waste disposal systems. DAFF is promoting the Agri-Environment Scheme while evaluating its effectiveness and demonstrating the scheme at Knockaloe.	DAFF will evaluate and analyse the pilot Agri-Environment Scheme to aid development of a full scheme.	
Encourages parties to promote mobilization of farming communities for the development, maintenance and use of their knowledge and practices in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity			
Encourages Parties to implement the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilisation of Plant Genetic Resources (adopted by the fourth International Technical Conference on Plant Genetic Resources) in accordance with their national capacities, and endorses its priorities and policy recommendations	IOM is following the UK in implementing the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (IUPGRFA).		
Draws the attention of Parties to their responsibilities for providing financial support and incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity important to agriculture	DAFF is developing a Countryside Stewardship Scheme to encourage ecologically sound land management and stocking levels. This scheme will make 25% of all subsidies given to farmers contingent on them signing up to a series of standards for agricultural production, including environmental standards. DAFF operates a cereal intervention scheme, similar to the Common Agricultural Policy, to control the supply and price of cereals on the island.		
Decision IV/6. Agricultural biological diversity			
Suggests that Governments join efforts to identify and promote sustainable agricultural practices and integrated landscape management	The new Countryside Stewardship Scheme will promote sustainable agricultural practices across the whole of the Island.		Resources may not be sufficient for compliance checks to ensure that the scheme is being followed.
Invites Parties to conduct case-studies based on socio-economic and ecological analyses of different land-use management options and to provide such case-studies to the Secretariat			

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Invites Parties to conduct case-studies on soil biota in agriculture and to provide them to the Executive Secretary for compilation and consideration by the SBSTTA			
Requests Parties to provide input on the development and application of methodologies for assessment of agricultural biological diversity and tools for identification and monitoring			
Urges Parties to consider the precautionary approach in the application of new technology for the control of plant gene expression			
<i>Decision V/5. Agricultural biological diversity: review of phase I of the programme of work and adoption of a multi-year work programme</i>			
Urges Parties to promote and, as appropriate, carry out the programme of work specified in an annex to the decision, and to promote regional and thematic cooperation within this framework			
Invites Parties to provide support for the implementation of the activities of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity, in particular, for capacity-building and case-studies in developing countries and countries with economies in transition			
Invites Parties to support actions to raise public awareness in support of sustainable farming and food production systems that maintain agricultural biodiversity			

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Calls upon Parties to coordinate their positions in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources	IOM is following the UK in implementing the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (IUPGREA)		
Urges Parties to ratify the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade	The IOM follows UK legislation on the use of chemicals and pesticides in agriculture. DAFF agricultural advisers are qualified under the Fertiliser Advisers Certification and Training Scheme (FACTS), run by DEFRA.		
Encourages Parties to support the application of the CBD Executive Secretary for observer status in the Committee on Agriculture of the World Trade Organization			
Invites Parties to collaborate and compile case-studies and implement pilot projects on the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators, making use of the clearing-house mechanism, and to report to the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting			
Recommends that Parties should widely disseminate information on scientific assessments relevant to genetic use restriction technologies, including through the clearing-house mechanism, and share their expertise in this regard			
Encourages Parties to consider how to address generic concerns regarding such technologies as genetic use restriction technologies under international and national approaches to the safe and sustainable use of germplasm			

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
Invites Parties to carry out scientific assessments on <i>inter alia</i> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies			
Invites Parties to disseminate through the clearing-house mechanism the results of and scientific assessments on <i>inter alia</i> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies			
Encourages Parties to identify ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity			
Urges Parties to assess whether there is a need to develop, and how to ensure the application of, effective regulations at national level which take into account, <i>inter alia</i> , the specific nature of variety-specific and trait-specific genetic use restriction technologies, in order to ensure the safety of human health, the environment, food security and the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and to make this information available through, <i>inter alia</i> , the clearing-house mechanism			

Decisions II/9 and IV/7 - Forests

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Decision II/9. Forests and biological diversity			
Invites all Parties to contribute to the preparation of the documents on forests and biological diversity to be prepared by the Executive Secretary for the International Panel on Forests			
Invites all Parties to include expertise on forest biodiversity in their delegations to the International Panel on Forests			
Decision IV/7. Forest biological diversity			
Urges Parties to collaborate in carrying out tasks identified in a programme of work annexed to the decision	<p>DAFF is responsible for managing its forest plantations in accordance with sustainable forestry practice, promoting the supply, sale, utilisation and conversion of timber, and supplying the Islands requirement for agricultural related timber products within environmental and economic constraints.</p> <p>Activities underway include adopting best practice as detailed in U.K. Forestry Commission "Guideline" series and updating production forecasts to facilitate the achievement of a sustainable timber yield.</p> <p>DAFF is also responsible for protecting the Islands tree population from the threat of plant diseases, and has implemented an integrated Dutch Elm Disease control programme.</p> <p>DAFF is also working to ensure that trees and woodlands are protected during development works.</p> <p>DAFF is working to maintain the scenic quality of the Islands uplands.</p> <p>DAFF is also selecting areas within existing plantations for management for their nature conservation interest (e.g. Wetlands).</p> <p>The Forestry Division of DAFF is working towards the ultimate goal of a sustainable forestry sector. The Division is now more closely involved in nature</p>	<p>DAFF will introduce continuous cover forestry techniques, where practical, as an alternative to clear-felling.</p> <p>DAFF will re-direct resources towards upgrading of existing forest estate as opposed to forest expansion.</p> <p>DAFF will also implement adjustments to plantation boundaries to improve riparian habitats and landscape quality, as well as increasing the nature conservation interest within plantations.</p> <p>A Manx Woodland Trust is in the early stages of its development. A constitution is currently being drafted. This organisation may help support public involvement in forestry through the planting of memorial woodlands, with support from the Wildlife Trust.</p>	<p>Forestry policy in the IOM changed significantly in the late 1990s. Until then forestry had been purely production focussed, with the emphasis being on afforestation, almost exclusively with coniferous species. Forestry is now seeking to restructure its plantations with a greater diversity of species. In October 2000 a new Forestry Policy was introduced, and work is underway on re-assessing the viability of existing plantations, and replanting with broadleaved species where possible. As a result the proportion of broadleaved species has increased from 4% to 6% of the total area of forest in the last 15 years.</p> <p>The IOM is unique in Europe in having a large and diverse population of elm trees however there is Dutch Elm Disease on the Island.</p>

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
	conservation, and ecological awareness among its staff has increased, however, biodiversity conservation is still missing from the sustainability equation in the context of forestry.		
Calls upon Parties to integrate forest biological diversity considerations in their participation and collaboration with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with forest biological diversity	The DAFF Forestry Division has adopted the Forestry Commission's guidelines on management standards for forests.		Records of forest composition in the IOM were inadequate up to 1980 when a complete inventory of the forestry estate was carried out by a Forestry Commission survey team. Since then the situation of forestry on the IOM has changed only slowly, and much of the original data is still accurate.
Urges Parties to give high priority to allocation of resources to activities that advance the objectives of the Convention in respect of forest biological diversity			
Invites Parties, when requesting assistance through the GEF, to propose projects which promote the implementation of the programme of work			
<i>Decision 1/4. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work for forest biological diversity</i>			
Urges Parties to advance the implementation of the work programme for forest biological diversity, as contained in decision IV/7			
Calls upon Parties to take practical actions within the scope of the existing programme of work to address urgently the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, applying the ecosystem approach and taking into consideration the outcome of the 4th session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests, and also contributing to the future work of the UN Forum on Forests			

	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Invites Parties to provide relevant information on the implementation of the work programme through <i>inter alia</i> case-studies, entries in national reports and other means, as appropriate			
Encourages Parties to promote the integration of national forest programmes with national biodiversity strategies, applying the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management	<p>DAFF is working to introduce a higher proportion of broadleaf tree species into the Island's coniferous plantations. In the last 15 years the proportion has increased from 4% to 6%, the ultimate goal is 15%.</p> <p>DAFF is using the opportunities created by harvesting to restructure plantations to meet multi-use objectives, such as carrying out works to improve the accessibility of plantations for public recreation. DAFF forestry division has now appointed an Access and Recreation Officer.</p> <p>DAFF is also helping to rebuild upland dry stone walls.</p>	<p>Resources are being redirected from forest expansion to amenity and recreational developments.</p> <p>DAFF will develop full potential plantations, National Glens, and hill land for sustainable public recreation.</p> <p>DAFF will appoint an Access and Recreation Officer to liaise with other bodies and develop full recreational potential of existing resource.</p> <p>DAFF will implement appropriate access and recreational proposals following an audit of existing resources and a survey of requirements.</p> <p>DAFF will develop new semi-natural broad-leaf woodlands on the Departments uplands.</p>	
Encourages Parties to ensure participation by the forest sector, private sector, indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the programme of work	<p>DAFF is encouraging landowners to plant new trees and woodlands on their land and providing both technical advice and financial assistance for the development of small woods and amenity tree planting schemes.</p> <p>DAFF is employing a warden to ensure that public use of Department land is in accordance with agreements and is not to the detriment of the environment.</p> <p>DAFF participates in the planning process where appropriate.</p>		There is very little private forestry on the island.
Encourages Parties to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the effectiveness and functions of forest protected area networks, as well as national and local capacities for implementation of sustainable forest management, including restoration, when needed	DAFF Forestry Division staff recently travelled to the Lake District in England for an exercise on benchmarking, which contributed to a review of staff skills in the Division.		The lack of information on the ecological status of most forest plantations is restricting DAFF's ability to manage these plantations in an ecologically sustainable way. The Phase 1 Ecological Survey did include plantations, but did not survey the non-timber species growing within them. Since then only a handful of plantations have been surveyed in any detail.
Urges Parties to consider without delay the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests and the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests on programme element on valuation of forest goods and services			

Decision V/23 – Dryland ecosystems

	Summary of current action	Summary of proposed action	Comments on the actions and proposals
<i>Decision V/23. Consideration of options for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in dryland, Mediterranean, arid, semi-arid, grassland and savannah ecosystems</i>			
Urges Parties to implement the programme of work specified in an annex to the decision, to support scientifically, technically and financially its activities at the national and regional levels and to foster cooperation among countries within regions and subregions sharing similar biomes	Not relevant		

Decision V/20 – Operations of the Convention

<i>Decision V/20. Operations of the Convention</i>			
	<i>Summary of current action</i>	<i>Summary of proposed action</i>	<i>Comments on the actions and proposals</i>
Encourages Parties, when nominating their experts for inclusion in the roster to consider gender balance, involvement of indigenous people and members of local communities and the range of relevant disciplines and expertise, including, <i>inter alia</i> , biological, legal, social and economic sciences, and traditional knowledge	Not yet applicable		
Calls on Parties to participate actively in suitable subregional and regional activities, including existing regional processes established for other biological-diversity-related purposes, in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention	Not yet applicable		
Invites Parties to undertake, on a voluntary basis, a review of national programmes and needs related to the implementation of the Convention and, if appropriate, to inform the Executive Secretary	not yet applicable		

Sources of information

Publications

Isle of Man Government Plan 2003-2006
 Isle of Man Government Strategic Plan (Draft)
 Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF), Business Plan 2003-2006
 Department of Local Government and The Environment (DOLGE) Business Plan 2003-2006
 Department of Transport (DOT) Business Plan 2003-2006
 Department of Tourism and Leisure (DTL) Business Plan 2003-2006
 Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) Annual Operating Plan (April 2003 – March 2004)
 Sustainable Forestry, The Development of the Forest Estate in the Isle of Man 2000-2010 and Beyond (DAFF)
 The Work of Manx National Heritage
 Manx National Heritage (MNH) Business Plan 2003-2006
 UK Biodiversity Challenge
 Isle of Man Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (Draft)

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

ASP - Areas of Special Protection
ASSI - Areas of Special Scientific Interest
BAP – Biodiversity Action Plan
BDIS – Biological Data Integration System
BSBI – Botanical Society for the British Isles
CBD – Convention on Biological Diversity
CFP – Common Fisheries Policy
CHM – Clearing-house Mechanism
COMIN – Council of Ministers
COP – Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity
CMS – Centre for Manx Studies
CSD – Convention on Sustainable Development
CSL - Central Scientific Laboratory
DAFF – Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
DED – Department of Education
DEFRA – Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs
DOLGE – Department of Local Government and the Environment
DOT - Department of Transport
DTI - Department of Trade and Industry
DTL – Department of Tourism and Leisure
FACTS - Fertiliser Advisers Certification and Training Scheme
GEF – Global Environment Facility
HAP – Habitat Action Plan
IOM – Isle of Man
IUCN – International Union for the Conservation of Nature, the World Conservation Union
IUPGRFA - International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
MCS – Marine Conservation Society
MHK – Minister of the House of Keys
MNH – Manx National Heritage
MNR - Marine Nature Reserves
MWT – Manx Wildlife Trust
NBSAP – National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NNR - National Nature Reserves
OECD – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SAP – Species Action Plan
SBSTTA – Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
Tynwald – Isle of Man Parliament comprising the House of Keys and Legislative Council
UNEP-WCMC – The United Nations Environment Programme, World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WRI – World Resources Institute
WSSD – World Summit on Sustainable Development
WWF – Worldwide Fund for Nature